The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Count Bismarck Denies the Probability of War.

Arrival of Admiral Farragut in Paris.

Poland Proclaimed a Province of the Russian Empire.

An Austrian Frigate Dispatched to Vera Cruz for Maximilian's Remains.

GERMANY.

Official Denial of the Probability of War.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 23.

Count Bismarck's official organ denies that there is any truth in the recently reported stories of the probability of war.

FRANCE.

Arrival of Admiral Farragut.

CHERBOURG, Monday, July 22.

The United States steam frigate *Franklin*, bearing the broad pennant of Admiral Farragut, has arrived at this port.

The American Admiral and a number of his officers have left by railroad for Paris.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 23—Evening.

Admiral Farragut has arrived in this city, and receives on all sides the most distinguished attentions. The United States Minister, Gen. Dix, to-day gave a *fete* in honor of the Admiral. A large number of American ladies and gentlemen were present to meet him, and gave him a most cordial and gratifying welcome.

A Russian Loan Excluded from the French Market.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 23.

The French Government has prohibited the placing of any portion of the Russian Railroad Loan in the Paris Market.

Adoption of the Ordinary Budget Propositions.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 23.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the Ordinary Budget Propositions were passed.

RUSSIA.

Governmental Distinctions Between Poland and Russia Obliterated.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, July 23.

By an Imperial *ukase*, all political and governmental distinctions between Poland and the Empire of Russia are obliterated, and Poland is now absorbed into Russia as one of the Provinces of the Empire.

AUSTRIA.

Preparations for the Reception of Abdul-Aziz.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 23—Evening.

Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the Sultan of Turkey. If all the plans are carried out, the ceremonies and festivities during the Sultan's stay here will exceed in grandeur and magnificence anything he has met with in either France or England.

An Imperial Frigate Dispatched for Maximilian's Remains.

TRIESTE, Tuesday, July 23—Evening.

The Imperial frigate *Novara* has sailed from this port for Vera Cruz with orders to bring back from Mexico the remains of the Archduke Maximilian.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Debate on the Reform Bill.

LONDON, Monday, July 22—Midnight.

In the House of Lords to-night a motion was made on the part of the Government for the second reading of the Reform Bill.

Earl Derby made a lengthy and powerful argument in favor of the bill, and was followed by Earl Gray and others in opposition. Further debate on the subject was postponed.

Fenian Matters.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23—Noon.

Gen. Fariola or Farrel, who was arrested in this city on the 15th inst., on a charge of complicity with the Fenians, is undergoing an examination at Dublin.

Departure of the Sultan.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23—Evening.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, left England to-day on his return to Constantinople. He will pass through Germany and stop at Vienna for one week, where, as previously announced, he will be the guest of His Majesty Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria.

JAPAN.

Government Opposition to the Opening of the Port of Osaki to Foreigners.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23—Evening.

The latest advices received here from Japan report that the great Daimios of that country oppose the opening of the port of Osaki to foreigners.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23—Noon.

Consols for money 94 7-16.

Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares	23¾

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛ since the noon report, and are now quoted at 94 5-16.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have advanced 5-16, and the quotation is now 72 11-16.

Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares have advanced to 24¼.

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 22—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 76¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¼ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72 11-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	24¼

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 23—Noon.

Cotton quiet and steady; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.

Breadstuffs are firmer. The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Corn, 35s. 9d. for new. Wheat, 13s. 8d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 40s. 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 73s. 6d.; Beef, 140s.; Lard, 49s.; Bacon, 42s.; Cheese, 56s.

Produce—Pot Ashes, 31s.; Resin, Common, 7s.; Fine, 12s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum, Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 3d.; Tallow, 44s. 3d.; Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 10s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 10s.; Whale Oil, £32; Sperm Oil, £120.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23—Noon.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 43f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 23—2 P. M.

Cotton is without change.

In the Breadstuffs market, California Wheat has advanced to 13s. 9d., and Peas to 41s. Corn, Oats and Barley are without alteration.

In the Provision market, Cheese has declined 1s., and Pork 6d. Beef, Lard and Bacon are unchanged.

In the Produce market, Refined Petroleum has advanced ½d., and is now quoted at 1s. 3½d. Other articles are without change.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 23—Evening.

Cotton—The market for Cotton has been quiet, but closed steady at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	10⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

Trade Report—Advices from Manchester report the market for goods and yarns quiet.

Breadstuffs—The market for Breadstuffs closed firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Flour has advanced 1s. ℔ sack. Wheat has advanced 2d., and closed at 13s. 11d. for California White. Corn steady at 35s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Peas firm at 41s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Barley and Oats steady at the opening quotations.

Provisions—Pork, 73s., and Beef 140s. ℔ bbl. Lard, 49s. Bacon, 42s. Cheese, 55s. for fine American.

Produce—The market for Produce is generally unchanged. Tallow is 3d. higher, and closed 44s. 6d. Resin—Common, 7s., and Fine 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Petroleum—9d. for Spirits, and 1s. 3½d. for refined.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23—Evening.

There is no change whatever to report in the London market.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 23.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. Ballentyne, from Quebec, has arrived out.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Full Particulars of the Surrender of Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

Commander Roe, of the steamer *Tacony*, under date of June 27, has sent to the Navy Department a detailed report of the surrender of Vera Cruz to the Liberal forces. It contains some points of interest, perhaps not heretofore published.

He says: On the 22d the news arrived of the fall of Mexico. On the 23d, I received through our Consul, the news that Maximilian, with the chief Generals of his army, had been shot by sentence of court-martial. During the day of the 22d there was great excitement in Vera Cruz. A council of all the officers of Vera Cruz was held and resolutions were declared that the town should not be surrendered to the Liberals unless a heavy sum of money should first be given to each man. Bureau, the Imperial Commissary, and one of the Generals opposed this, and resolved that the surrender should be made. Gen. Cuevas, an adherent of Santa Anna, and leader of the foreign troops, was arrested by order of Bureau. The French Consul promised to keep the foreign troops in subjection, and the United States Consul was again requested to visit the headquarters of Gen. Benavides to stipulate for a surrender. He accordingly came to the *Tacony*, accompanied by a deputy from Vera Cruz, and I sent them ashore abreast of the Liberal camp. They succeeded in their efforts, and though orders had been given from Porfirio Diaz to Gen. Benavides to give no terms or conditions to Vera Cruz, Gen. Benavides still adhered to a promise previously made through a spirit of humanity, and to avoid possible bloodshed.

On the 24th I received a letter from my Consul, as follows:

VERA CRUZ, June 24, 1867.

DEAR SIR: At the request of Don Domingo Bureau I beg of you to come up with your ship immediately into the harbor. The difficulty is with the foreign troops. Bureau sends out a flag of truce at 11:30 o'clock A. M. As this is secret, I dare not ask a pilot. Yours truly,

E. H. SAULNIER, U. S. Consul.

On the afternoon of that same day I got under way, accompanied by the English sloop-of-war *Jason*, and moved up. I moved to a buoy between the Castle and Fort Conception, off Vera Cruz.

On the night of the 25th Bureau deserted from the city in secret, and it is said embarked in the Austrian corvette *Elizabeth*, bound to New-Orleans.

On the 26th Gen. Perez Gomez, Commander of San Juan d'Ulloa, became the Commander-in-Chief through the desertion of Bureau. At 11 P. M. of that day he visited the British Consulate, and in presence of all the foreign Consuls, that of Spain excepted, together with Capt. Aynsley, the French Captain and myself, offered up the town and defences to these representatives. He offered me the Castle of San Juan, but I had no force to occupy it, and left the whole matter with the Consuls. In the meantime Capt. Aynsley and myself sent word for the *Tobasco* to disarm. Our order to this effect was promptly obeyed by her officers, as also by those of the schooner, her consort. The merchants subscribed money to pay the dues of the foreign Legations, and the *Tobasco* was declared ready by her owner to carry them away. The English and United States Consuls, during the afternoon of the same day, rode out to the investing camp to offer up the city During the night of the 25th guns were mounted on San Juan and pointed at the *Jason* and *Tacony*. We sprung our broadsides on the Castle, and sent word to all the forts that a shot fired at one ship would be returned by both. I was pleased to get free from my moorings at an early hour, as the infected air coming to us from the Castle was extremely dangerous. The object for which I moored there no longer existing, and the Castle being offered to me by Gen. Gomez, I hauled out a thousand yards distant to the northward during the 26th.

The Consular visit to Benavides resulted in the arrangement that the foreign legations should at once embark, and the town be handed over to the civil authorities, who would immediately open the gates and the Liberal force would enter on the morning of the 29th. At about 9 A. M. the foreign legion began to embark on the *Tabasco*. No flags were hoisted on the forts or castle. At noon all the legion were embarked on the *Tabasco*. She moved temporarily under the protection of the *Jason* and *Tacony*, by order of the Consular Government, to get water, which was supplied by the *Jason*. At 3 P. M. the Consular Government turned over the city and forts to the civil authorities of Vera Cruz, which opened the gates for the Liberal forces. These forces entered Vera Cruz about 5 o'clock P. M., and occupied the city and defences without bloodshed or riot.

Thus I have the honor to report that Mexico entire is now under the government of President Juarez. There is not a place left under the Imperial flag.

Juarez a Candidate for Re-election to the Presidency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 23.

Mexican news *via* Brownsville to the 18th inst. has been received, but it is mostly anticipated.

Escobedo has been placed in command of the army, and Juarez is announced as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency of the Republic.

New-York State Teachers' Association.

AUBURN, Tuesday, July 23.

The State Teachers' Association convened in this city at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day. The attendance is large, embracing representatives of educational interests from all parts of the State. The afternoon and evening were occupied in perfecting an organization and listening to the address of welcome, which was delivered by Rev. H. Fowler, of Auburn, the inaugural address of President Williams, of Ithaca, and the reports of the standing committees on the condition of education, miscellaneous business and discussion, and addresses by Rev. P. P. Bishop, of Auburn. There are quite a number of prominent gentlemen present from this and other States. The Association will remain in session during Wednesday and Thursday.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

New-Jersey Republican Union Convention.

Address to the Republicans of the State.

Speech of Courtland Parker, President of the Convention.

Resolutions Recommending Impartial Suffrage.

On the 24th of May last, a call was issued by the New-Jersey Union State Executive Committee, addressed to the entire body of Union Republicans in New-Jersey, calling on them to send delegates from every township to a State Convention to be held at Trenton, on Tuesday, July 23, 1867.

As set forth in the "call," the great question for the consideration of the delegates was the one of "Impartial Suffrage," which was supposed to interest not only the colored men who have been heretofore deprived of the elective franchise in New-Jersey, but to also have a special regard to those women who care for the privilege of having a political voice at the polls. There has been much feeling on the subject throughout the entire State, and the whole people are supposed to be thoroughly inoculated with the views of the new doctrine, and to be prepared to "go in" for impartial suffrage for everybody under all reasonable or unreasonable circumstances. In the Press and on the stump, and more especially in the family, from one end of Jersey to the other, has the question been discussed, until the people were ready to at once take intelligent action in the premises.

In accordance with the call, the delegates assembled in full force at "Taylor's Hall" at an early hour, and long before the time announced for the meeting of the Convention proper, the delegates from the several counties, in a number of instances, assembled in little squads in their various private rooms, where, in "caucus," they debated on what should be their action in full Convention.

The meeting was held in Taylor's Hall, a large and beautiful room, formerly used as a theatre and lecture room; it is fitted with a stage, with a capacious gallery, and with all the fittings of a small provincial theatre. The hall, which will hold about 1,800 people, was about two-thirds filled. At an early hour Miss Lucy Stone and Miss Frances D. Gage, Mr. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Hon. Senator Nye, Mr. F. Frelinghuysen, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen were present, together with about forty nicely-dressed ladies of color, who occupied the right corner of the dress circle. Two brass bands, one from Newton City, numbering eighteen instruments, and the other from Newark City, with fifteen instruments, enlivened the proceedings, the one being stationed in the gallery and the other in the immediate front of the stage. The rivalry between these blowers of brass music was something funny. Had it not been for the necessity of observing the proprieties of the occasion we are certain that the clarionet of Newark would have been extinguished by the French horn of Newton, while the Trenton E flat bugle man would have been utterly crushed by the double-barreled trombone of Newark. However, they only "blowed music" at each other, leaving other arrangements to be made afterward. The stage was handsomely, though somewhat scantily, trimmed with national flags and regimental banners.

Though the meeting was called at 11 A. M., it was noon when Mr. Socrates Tuttle, of Passaic, called the meeting to order, and nominated for President of the Convention Mr. Courtlandt Parker.

At this point of the proceedings a sharp discussion ensued as to whether there should be a temporary Chairman appointed, or whether the organization should at once be made permanent, for the purpose of saving the time of the Convention. The debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Van Riper, of Hudson, Kingman, of Trenton, and other gentlemen, assumed rather an acrimonious character, and it was beginning to verge into personalities when a stop was put to the talk by the demand for the previous question. The vote being at once taken was an overwhelming one in favor of an immediate permanent organization.

The proposition to dispense with a temporary Chairman (for which office Mr. Providence Ludlam had been proposed) was voted down almost unanimously.

The name of Mr. Courtlandt Parker, of Newark, was then offered as permanent Chairman of the Convention. He was elected by acclamation, and was conducted to his seat amidst loud applause and cheers, which were also given for him with a will. One of the brass bands played "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," greatly to the delight of the auditors. After the Chairman had taken his seat the Rev. Mr. Mattison, of Newark, offered prayer.

On motion a number of Vice-Presidents were appointed, one being chosen from each county in the State:

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The slightly acid debate as to the organization of the Convention having been pleasantly and quietly decided, the President, Mr. Courtlandt Parker, was escorted to the chair amidst a grand chorus of cheers and other emphatically audible congratulations. Even those who had a short time before been anxious to throw their influence into the scale opposed to the successful candidate, now joined heartily in the cry of applause, so that the reception of the President was unanimous. On being conducted to his seat, Mr. Parker was listened to very attentively while he delivered the following speech:

This Convention, gentlemen, is not the offspring either of party machinery or party politics. It does not owe its existence to the suggestion of popular leaders. It is an outburst of the sentiment of justice and of righteousness; of that instinct of the people in favor of the right of which politicians, if they are such, take notice, and which is a sure sign of final success. This leading of the leaders is a new thing in American politics, but not since the war. As soon as the people realized the character of that struggle, that it was for national life; as soon as the guns of Fort Sumter boomed their sad farewell to national peace; from the moment that rebellion stood revealed—"wicked rebellion, with its torch and axes, making its wild sport of your blazing thrones"—the people led their leaders—they saw—they divined—when the nerves of politicians were stupefied, and they were ready long before, for every step in advance which was made. And hence our victory—the people's victory—not the victory of the Government. It would have been powerless but for the people. No other country ever saw such a sight. The freest, most independent, least obsequious, most jealous people the world ever saw, submitted, while the emergency lasted, to absolutism; nay, invited, suggested, demanded it; gave up property, liberty, life, everything, to the salvation of their country; divined before every necessary sacrifice; insisted on revolutionary change, and triumphed; because they hence "led their leaders." Woe to those, henceforth, who sneer at the power, the self-asserting, self-saving power of democracy! An intelligent democracy is the strongest government in history. It needs time to realize its dangers; but when realized, whether found without or within, it excels all other modes of government in the rapidity and thoroughness of its success. How did the victory of the nation find the rebellion South? There were States and there were people—but there were no governments—none which the American Union could recognize. Their organizations were absolutely void, through failure to obey the National Constitution. A very simple suggestion settles this point—the point of difference to-day between Andrew Johnson and the American people. The Constitution requires all State officers, Gubernatorial, Federal, Legislative, ministerial, to take oaths of allegiance to the United States, to support and maintain the Constitution of the United States. None of those then in office had done so; they all had abjured that allegiance, had sworn allegiance to an antagonistic Power, even engaged in a dreadful strife, to conquer the freemen of the North and destroy the nation. If they were Governments, they were not such as the American nation could recognize. Its Constitution required State Governments to be such as were loyal to the nation itself. These were organized absolutely for the purpose of rebellion—of national dissolution. They had no authority, they could have none. They existed only through sufferance, not of right. And not only could not these governments be recognized, rotten as they were with rebellion, but there was no machinery found to resuscitate them. It was a new unimagined contingency, one utterly unprovided for. It was as if here in New-Jersey every officer intrusted with public duty at the same moment perished. Where would be the government? Constitutions there might be, laws might still be. But they are worthless without officers, and officers cannot be without legal election, which itself requires officers to effect. Just at this point, as if even to meet it, comes in the provision of the Constitution of the United States, that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government. The United States, not the President, the nation, whose power is concentrated in Congress, in that body alone, made up of the three branches, the House, the Senate, the President, is reposed the will of the people. And so the action of Congress was not only justifiable, but legal and necessary. And they could not act without providing for action by the people of the rebellious States, and of course determined who made up that people. They have done so. They could not permit the disloyal to form part of the people, nor could they prevent the loyal from doing so. Loyalty was the natural, unavoidable test, and that test completed another grand, magnificent step in the march of Republican reform. God had used the party and its principles to knock the gives from the limbs of the poor despised slave. He compelled it, in order to preserve consistency, to take the abject from the dust, and make him every inch a man. The passage of that act, generally called the Military Bill, by which the freedmen were secured the right of suffrage, will be renowned in history second only to that glorious edict of Emancipation which Heaven compelled us to issue in 1862. The one destroyed the slave — the other acknowledged and glorified his manhood. Events crowd upon each other in these wonderful years of ours. Each step in advance necessitates another. No sooner has Providence compelled the establishment of human equality South, than the question comes to us—shall slaves, freed, vote at the South, and freemen, never slaves, not vote at the North? We called on them to fight for us, and to pay for us; we drafted them; we taxed them. They paid and they fought; they rushed to the field with ready alacrity; they proved their manhood in many a terrific strife; they died in the unhealthy camp, in the dreary hospital; they were massacred at Fort Pillow, they were the special subjects of the savage brutality of our enemies. We have had from them all that men could give us; property, limb, life. Shall we not recognize them as men? Shall they live here among us a despised and disgraced class? Shall they continue our vassals still? Hence, fellow-citizens, springs this Convention. Our Legislature resolved that these loyal men residing among us, being black, should remain disfranchised. It is not my purpose to reflect upon the motives of those who so voted and determined. I know many of them for good men, some as earnest, sacrificing Republicans; men who have done as much for their country as any man. Nor is it necessary to use any strong language in respect to the propriety of their opinions. It is not the vice of Jerseymen to be in advance of the times. We should be charitable when men differ from us on subjects involving so much and such old prejudice as does this. But my own views on the subject are clear and positive. The Constitution as it stands is unjust. It is a shame that any man's misfortune—a misfortune like that of birth, with which he had nothing to do, should make him unequal to his fellow. Such is the instinct of true manhood—such the logical result of our principles. This is why we meet to-day. We lead our leaders, and will declare what is the doctrine on this subject of patriotism and republicanism. What has the war taught us, my friends, if it be not that Right is Might? Look back over the dreary months of useless, horrible bloodshed. Remember Bull Run and the delays of 1861—the fruitless expense, the wasted victories—the slaughter in unhealthy camps—the shameful retreat—the terrific sufferings and loss of life of the campaign of the Peninsula. Remember how nearly Washington was to being taken, after Pope had vainly striven to drive back the flushed legions of Lee and Jackson—remember how nearly lost we were at Sharpsburgh and Antietam. God held our futures in suspense til the edict of emancipation came. That child of prayer and faith was the herald of our victory. At first we would not adopt it. But when we did—when the people of the land rose to perceive the majesty of that great act of justice, the course of the war was changed. Right was Might, and we triumphed. And, my friends, that great act of justice is yet incomplete. Be not satisfied with removing the shackles. Lift up the slaves to the equality which is as your breath. Lift up those whose sole unhappiness it is to have sprung from loins once encircled by bondage, to that liberty with which you are free—the liberty of self-government! Cautious Republicans and bold members of the opposing party—that party that would denationalize—that party which would make the Constitution a rope of sand—ask why should the negro vote? I answer, why should not he vote? What is the basis of suffrage? I translate the phrase of Jefferson and say, manhood "We hold this truth to be self-evident that all men are created equal"—*i. e.*, in the possession of certain rights to wit, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Not that therefore all men should be allowed to vote. Suffrage is no natural right. It is a high privilege. I have a right to govern myself. I have no natural right to govern my neighbor. He refuses to assent to my power—and thus it is the right of all of us to limit our assent to being governed by others. And so criminals should not vote, nor children, nor men not citizens, nor idiots or lunatics, nor (to speak for myself) should persons who in this age and land of education will not learn to read and write. But should race, blood, color, disfranchise? Yes, say some; while they say they will not deny any nation under the sun except the black. Swarthiness does not incapacitate. There are many people darker than many mulattoes; it is the blood not the skin. And, analyzed, this is the principle. These people are the progeny of slaves, so they shall not be our equals? As if every people under the sun had not been, one day, subject to be sold into slavery. As if it was not true that many an aristocrat of the South sprung from parents sent here as slaves, for crime or pauperism! As if the most beautiful of all white races is not now—one sex at least—almost doomed to slavery. The argument is enough. "Will you punish men for misfortunes?" For to live in a country in which you were born, the puppet of the will of others, their absolute subjects, without power, without influence, a solely degraded caste, without hope of change, this is a misfortune as great as slavery, if it be not slavery. There are those who talk of the infirmity of the race, its inherent inferiority, as a reason of denying them suffrage. If we even admit the alleged inferiority, it is not true to the extent which justifies disfranchisement. Compare them as a race to the Chinese and Mexican. They partake still, as do all races, of the lassitude of body and mind, which is the result of the climate of the torrid zone. There the boasted Saxon is enervated. You can trace West Indian blood for generations. But which is the best republic, Liberia, or Mexico? Under which laws would you like best to live, those of Liberia, or those of China? And if the ballot can be safely enjoyed by the negro in New England, where it is enjoyed everywhere except in Connecticut—in New-York, where it is the prize of every black worth the paltry sum of two hundred and fifty dollars—the objection is simply prejudice. If they are ignorant, teach them—if they are degraded—lift them up—open to them the doors of privilege and see whether they will not soon become fit for it. But, confessedly, many, very many of this despised race *are* fit to be voters; the eloquent Douglass, the brave, successful Robert Small, are known to all mankind. There is not one man who cannot, among his acquaintance, mention many less known to fame whom he would completely trust. And this being so, the case stands with them precisely as with every other race. The multitude are not too fit for suffrage, but all can make themselves so, and almost all, after having the privilege do. But it is said, give them the ballot and you admit them to social equality. Well, what of that? Social equality does not necessitate association. Look about you and see if it does. Taste governs that, and will govern it forever. And it is one of the accidents of our American freedom, that no one disputes the right of every man to choose his own associates just as his own taste dictates. It is said again, this matter concerns so few that the change, so repulsive to prejudice, is unnecessary. The fewer, the less important is the change—the less damage by asserting the principle. But they are not so very few. In 1860 there were 25,318, of whom about 1,200 were males. They formed one-twenty-seventh of the whole population, about one-fifth of the number of these of foreign birth. Is it nothing to exclude from the polls 5,000 men who ought to be there? Add to all that this exclusion of black suffrage is not the act of those who framed our institution—it is the assumption of us who received them. We took the right away by the irreversible fact of our majority. Dispute it who may, this is true. I state these facts as the result of examination and study upon this subject.

1. Congress, when framing the original articles of confederation, and defining those to whom each State should accede all the privileges of citizenship, refused to qualify the words "free inhabitants," by prefixing the word "white." South Carolina advocated it—but, with one exception, she stood alone; eight States to two rejected the restriction.

2. The original Constitution of no State but South Carolina prevented free blacks from suffrage, and they voted in all, down to a late period in our history.

3. The territorial laws of election, which regulate the right of suffrage, never made a difference between black and white till 1812.

New-Jersey's first Constitution admitted all free citizens. A law passed by the Legislature in 1820 first required them to be white, and the Constitution of 1844 continued it. Thus it is clear that the doctrine we meet to avow, as a tenet—a necessary tenet of Republicanism—was the doctrine of our fathers. From them we receive the views which have preserved the life of the nation through the storm of battle and blood. From them let us likewise receive this recognition of the rights of manhood. They never meant slavery to be the curse it was. They mean it to die a natural death, and that from it should arise a race of voters fit for the freedom they enjoyed. Cupidity and wickedness frustrated their intentions. Slavery was strengthened by the very instrument which ignored its name, and which contemplated its dissolution. God has interfered, and by a series of miracles forced the wealth and wickedness of man to praise him. He has punished oppression by His own hands. He has punished us for our wickedness in yielding, for any excuse, our assent to this great wrong. He will punish us more, if we withhold from this despised and abused people the equality He has given them. Democracy may be safe in preferring policy to principle. With us, Republicans, nothing but right is might. Beware, brother Republicans, beware of carrying a lie in our right hand. That brought upon this nation the scourge of civil war. Equality was our aim, and slavery our practice. Have we not suffered enough by this lie? Let us harbor it no longer. Proclaim it to the everlasting hills and let them echo the sublime cry, "Before our law all men are equal—misfortune shall not disfranchise." I speak warmly on this topic fellow-citizens, for I feel keenly. I believe in the righteousness of Heaven! I believe we, citizens of America, Republicans, children of Washington and Lincoln, are charged with a great duty. We have preserved this nation. We must insure its future safety. And that we can do, in my judgment, only by doing right—by aiming at right to all men, everywhere, in everything! I have uttered sentiments which stamp me in the language of the day, as a Radical. I am one. But I am so because I am a Conservative. I would save this Union—glorious galaxy of separate States, bound together by the gravitating influence of the Federal Union—I would preserve it forever. It has, thus far, had but one open foe—the institution of Slavery—offspring of the spirit of *caste* fostered by miserable cupidity, lazy, conceited, self-absorbed, vaunting itself as better than other human creatures, whom the good God has made. To save this nation, I would eradicate all trace of the cancer by which its life was being sloughed away. I would extirpate the spirit of *caste*—there is the root of the evil. It may be well, across the water, for men to be of different blood to preserve a strange inequality. Here, in America, all are of one blood—all are equal. It is the foundation of our freedom. Maintain, preserve, restore it, lest our freedom die, and forever.

After the conclusion of the President's address, on motion, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, which consisted of one delegate from each county.

RETIREMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Resolutions having retired, the Convention was surprised by the receipt of the unanimous resignation of the entire State Executive Committee. The resignation was couched in the following terms:

TRENTON, July 23, 1867.

To the Republican State Convention:

The undersigned, members of the State Executive Committee, respectfully present to you this resignation of their position as members of the Committee.

Having discharged our arduous duties to the best of our ability, and borne our part in the political redemption of the State, we deem this a fitting time to surrender our trust into the hands of the people from whom we received it.

Z. K. PANGBORN,
S. TUTTLE,
JOHN T. NIXON,
A. D. BERTHOND,
G. A. HALSEY,
IRA HARRISON,
J. F. RUSHING,
CHAS. P. SMITH,
BARKER GUMMERE,
GEO. M. ROBEIM,

After some debate the resignation was accepted, and the President of the Convention was empowered to appoint a new State Executive Committee, to be composed of one member from each Congressional District and two from the State at large. The President announced that he shall take his time, and not announce his appointments for a month or more.

HON. FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN.

During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions Mr. Frederick Frelinghuysen made a speech of about half an hour, in the course of which he took occasion to support the principles which had been enunciated in the call, and which had been before set forth by other gentlemen.

Mr. Frelinghuysen having concluded, the Chairman, in a few sentences, in which he referred to the army career of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, after which he introduced to the Convention the Hon. Henry Wilson.

SPEECH OF MR. WILSON.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: As I have gazed to-day into the faces of the representatives of the Republican Party of New-Jersey; as I have listened to your speech, Sir, (to Mr. Parker, the President,) so strong and firm and true; as I have listened to the eloquent and tender words of your honored Senator, my heart is swelling with gratitude to my Heavenly Father for the wonderful triumph of liberty, of justice and humanity in America during the past two years. [Cheers.] My mind wanders back to eleven years; as I come here with Mr. Nye, who is here to-day with sturdy old Ben Wade, [cheers,] to meet and address the first assemblage of the Republicans of New-Jersey. What a contrast between '56 and '66! Then, four millions of men whom God had created, and for whom Christ died, were held in perpetual bondage, in Christian Republican America. Then a power resting upon the palpitating hearts of these four millions of men controlled fifteen States and the policy of the Republic. To-day those four millions of men are as free as are you and I,—[enthusiastic cheers]—citizens of the United States—a great power in the Republic. Then, I had "just borne him to his bed, and wiping his blood from his hand—I mean my colleague, Charles Sumner, who was assaulted in the Senate Chamber for words spoken in debate—smitten down on the floor of the Senate Chamber for words uttered in defence of the cause of liberty. We are striving to-day for a principle—a principle which must and will be acknowledged by all the nations of the earth, "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality" is our motto, and, gainsay it those who will, we must be triumphant in the end. Men of New-Jersey, I say here to you, you have not been slow in the struggle of the last ten years. You were first in the battle field, when you followed brave Phil. Kearny to the battle-field through the bloody struggle in which he was one of the first. Here the speaker compared the coming political fight with the ones he said the Jerseymen had fought so bravely on the warlike fields of the late rebellion. He said that he grand battles to be fought out at the polls are not less impartial than those other and bloodier struggles, which we hope are now gone forever. He exhorted his hearers to persevere in the good fight in the Republican cohorts, and to show, by their earnest work in the ranks, that they are now as willing to give their time and their labor for the good cause as in former times they were to pour out their treasure and their blood.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, after an absence of two hours, returned and reported the following:

Resolved, That the equality of all men before the law, without distinction of race or color, is recognized by the doctrines of the Declaration of the Convention of Independence, the ordinance of 1787. It was indorsed by the writings of Washington, Jefferson and others, and it was sanctioned by the old Constitution of New-Jersey; and the true and gallant hero of the Revolution did under the plausible and apparent necessity of tolerating negro Slavery recognize the word "white" as being according to the principles of the Constitution of '44.

Resolved, That while taking to ourselves the eradication of the word "white" from the Constitution of New-Jersey, by every legal and appropriate means, we also call upon Congress to take measures to induce and compel the States of the Union to establish a just and uniform rule of suffrage, exclusive of all distinctions of class, race or color, so that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to equal privileges and immunities, and that the citizens of the several States shall be assured that the United States shall redeem its original promise, and guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the doctrine of absolute equality before the law, of which impartial suffrage is the necessary corollary, is in accordance with that sublime declaration of the fathers, that all men are created equal, and is the corner-stone of all our democratic institutions.

Resolved, That by our action this day we intend heartily to indorse the votes of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in favor of securing the impartial suffrage to all the people of the States lately in rebellion, and to repudiate the charge that we were willing to impose upon others the fundamental principles of government, which we are not prepared to accept for ourselves.

Resolved, That the Republican Party of New-Jersey, encouraged by past triumphs, and proud of the high record of its Executive, its Legislature, its Senators and its Representatives in Congress, cheerfully accepts the issue of impartial suffrage as one of the most important questions to be discussed in the approaching campaign, confident that it will be sustained by the calm judgment and patriotic sentiment of the people of this State, and the grace and approval of Almighty God.

Resolved, That this Convention approves the course of the proceedings of Congress in steadfastly resisting the attempts of the President to substitute his will for the authority of Congress, in the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, and that we abjure them, as they value the liberty of the nation, to persevere in that resistance to the end.

ADDRESS.

The following address to the Republicans of the State, was then adopted:

Fellow-Citizens: The work of a political party, founded upon the principles of justice and freedom to all, can never be ended. As reforms are accomplished, new labors present themselves. So long as wrongs and imperfections continue to exist, so long will it be necessary that right-minded men should unite to alleviate or remove them. When the Republican Party was first formally organized, it reaffirmed, with pointed emphasis, its purposes to bring the Government of the United States back to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Opposed to these principles it found the vast power of the slave oligarchy, not alone defending existing wrongs, but endeavoring to extend them over territory as yet unsullied, and which, by the very terms of the Constitution and of the early legislation of the Republic, was dedicated to freedom. Against this extension of human bondage our party, then hardly recognized as a political power, declared irreconcilable war. The first formal platform, established at Philadelphia in June, 1866, radical and revolutionary as it was called, was a simple reaffirmation of the gospel of the fathers, the fundamental principles of the Republic. It declared the inherent equality of all men, denounced slavery as a relic of barbarism, and set up the standard of absolute right as the governing principle of its action. In this sense it was not radical but conservative. It sought not to establish new theories, but to induce the country to revert to those which presided over the birth of American nationality.

Thus pledged, in a troubled and gloomy hour it began its work. What has it accomplished? Never hastily accepting an issue which was not the duty of the moment, it has taken up successive reforms in the order of their precedence, wisely postponing much that was good but unattainable, until, one by one, a series of gigantic evils have fallen before its irresistible progress. Kansas, then the battle-field of principle, was saved to freedom. Rapidly organizing its forces, and led by a gracious Providence, in 1860 it elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and with a calm courage installed him against every threat and at every peril. The war of the rebellion broke out. The Southern States were practically a unit; the North was divided, and the Democratic Party openly promised to throw itself across the path of any army that should march to coerce the seceding States. But the American people were true to themselves in this crisis, and the real democracy of the country were found in the hour of trial, under the banner of the Republican Party, firm in the cause of their country.

From that hour to the present, the courage of the Republican Party has never faltered. In its most desperate emergencies it has only drawn closer to the faith of its founders; and in its darkest period, when under false and incompetent generalship our armies had been driven back upon the national capital, Abraham Lincoln solemnly promised God that he would proclaim the emancipation of the slave. The offering and the prayer were answered at Antietam and the proclamation was issued. From that suspicious day success attended our arms; new and greater Generals assumed command; the era of McClellan and Porter passed away, and that of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan came in.

The catalogue of our triumphs is unrivaled in the records of political parties. Within seven years we have twice elected to the Presidency the noblest man of modern times. We have successfully resisted and subdued a gigantic rebellion. We have stricken off the shackles from 4,000,000 bondsmen. We have added new lustre to the glory of American arms. We have restored the Union. We have protected the freedmen from the malice of defeated rebels. All over the South we have substituted the school-house and the church of God for the emblems of barbarism and slavery. We have painfully endured the assassination of our great leader. We have defeated the treason to our principles of his weak and unprincipled successor. And in spite of his vetoes we have maintained the beneficent work of the Freedmen's Bureau; have enacted and enforced the bill of civil rights; have given impartial manhood suffrage to the ten rebel States and the District of Columbia; and have placed the work of reconstruction where neither the machinations of a false President nor the special pleadings of his subservient advisers can longer delay the triumph of our cause, confided as it is to the men who, having fought our battles, are now proving themselves as great in peace as they were heroic in war.

What then is our duty? It is this: We must not stop until we have reached the full measure of our race, and have embodied the Declaration of Independence in all its matchless purity and unselfish fidelity to truth in the body of the Constitution of the United States. We must see to it that while we can get the South to grant suffrage to the negro, we do not ourselves refuse it to those who live among us. We must call to our aid the votes of the colored race, not only as a reward for their courage and fidelity on the battle-fields of the war; but as a corollary to our own creed, to the Declaration, and to the broad and comprehensive philosophy of the platform of 1856. Consistency demands that, having accepted the truth that all men are created equal and endowed by nature with certain inalienable rights, we should accept the negro as coming within the definition of manhood, and, having conceded to him all his personal rights, and all the benefits of our civilization, leave him, then, to battle on in his own behalf, and stand or fall in the struggle of life, as all must, upon his individual merit, his industry, his intelligence and his fidelity to the truth.

An unfortunate concession to slavish prejudice, in 1844, marred the otherwise symmetrical Constitution of the State of New-Jersey by the insertion of the word "white" as a qualification to suffrage. We demand that that word shall be stricken out. We demand that all men shall be equal before the law. And, seeking to obtain that righteous end by means the most direct and speedy, we deem it at once politic and just to call upon Congress to discharge its duty, and either by the enactment of a law defining the qualifications of voters, or by the other course of proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, to the effect that no man shall, in any State, be deprived of suffrage by reason of race or color, to finally settle this question. We esteem this latter course to be the safest and surest. Such an amendment, proposed at the next session of Congress, might become a part of the organic law in time for the election of 1868, and so secure to our cause the electoral vote of Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky, otherwise liable to be lost. By no other plan can we so speedily and certainly accomplish our just and patriotic purpose. And while we urge this duty upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress, we declare our fixed determination to act for ourselves, and, in default of Congressional relief, to appeal directly to the people of New-Jersey to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution of the State, and so give to us a truly republican form of government.

The time is auspicious. The Republicans of New-Jersey have no need to stand in the attitude of apology. We come before the people with clean hands. A pure and able State Executive, whose name is the synonym of charity and honor; Senators and Representatives in Congress who have rapidly won high place, and restored the early dignities of the State in the councils of the nation; and a Legislature ever true to the principles of freedom, these and the glorious record we have heretofore recited, are our claims upon the confidence of the people. We appeal with sanguine anticipation to their sympathy and coöperation in the noble task of wiping out the only relic of the old barbarism in our Constitution and making it altogether in harmony with the vital doctrine of the Declaration of Independence and the informing soul of the Constitution of the United States.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease in Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee and Kansas—The Crops.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 23.

The Indianola *Bulletin*, of the 18th inst., reports that the yellow fever is on the increase, and there are cases in every house in town; and makes an appeal for assistance in the way of money and hospital supplies.

The fever has also broken out in Lavacca, Texas. The *Bulletin* reports much suffering, many families being destitute and without a protector, and requests contributions for the sufferers. All such sent to the Mayor of Indianola will be turned over to the Howard Association.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, July 23.

The cholera is raging badly at Forts Harker and Hayes; fifty-two new cases were reported at Fort Harker on Saturday, and seventeen deaths. Seven cases occurred in one family at Salina, which resulted in three deaths.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 23.

The accounts of the crops continue to be unfavorable. The prospect for cotton is more favorable than that for grain or sugar-cane.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* (newspaper) reports that the worm has appeared in cotton in the Red River country, but says the prospects are good.

Accounts from the entire State of Louisiana, parts of Mississippi, Alabama and Northeastern Texas, report that there has been too much rain, and the cotton worm was appearing.

There was no rain here yesterday or to-day. This is the first time for six weeks that we have had forty-eight hours of dry weather.

The air is very sultry. Thermometer, 96.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 23.

Cholera is decreasing here. Accounts from Arkansas represent the disease prevailing on the plantations in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Des Arc and Helena. One planter near the latter place lost twenty-five hands last week.

Silver Palace Sleeping Car Excursion Party.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Tuesday, July 23.

The Silver Palace Car excursion has reached this point. There are now eleven cars on the train, comprising two hundred and eighty-five guests, an addition having been made at Harrisburgh, Altoona, Cresson, and Pittsburgh. The train will reach Chicago about 10 o'clock to-night, and to-morrow will be devoted to visiting places of note in Chicago. The excursionists have greatly enjoyed their trip so far.

Appointments by Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 23.

Gov. Fenton has appointed Gen. Theodore B. Gates, of Kingston, and Col. James B. McKean, of Saratoga Springs, to be Commissioners to adjust and settle the claims of the State against the United States, for expenses incurred in the organization, subsistence and transportation of troops in the late war, pursuant to chapter 357 of the laws of 1867.

Murder of a Man and His Wife in Vermont.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 23.

Mr. Gowing, a farmer, residing at Ascutneyville, Vt., and his wife, were murdered Monday night by a Frenchman, a former employe of Mr. Gowing, who beat their brains out with an ax. The murder was committed with the hope of finding money, for which the house was thoroughly searched, but how much was obtained is not known. It is rumored that the murderer has been arrested.

Suicide of a Japanese at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, July 23.

Ashiwarat, one of the Japanese students at Monson, committed suicide by hanging on Sunday evening. Mental depression, amounting almost to insanity, was the cause of the act.

Death of a Prominent Hotel-keeper.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, July 23.

John H. Butzer, for thirty years a prominent hotel-keeper of this city, and who was well known throughout the country, died here this morning after a lingering illness of consumption, aged about seventy years.

Naval Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 23.

United States steamer *Augusta* and monitor *Miantanomoh* arrived here last night from Europe *via* Nassau.

Suicide of a Farmer in Wisconsin.

KENOSHA, Wis., Tuesday, July 23.

H. Robins, a wealthy farmer in the town of Salem, hung himself last night in a fit of insanity.

Convention of Southern Planters.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, July 23.

A convention of planters is in session in this city, to endeavor to devise means for rebuilding the levees. The result is yet undetermined.

The Levee Convention to-day appointed a Committee of three to call on Gen. Sheridan, and see what can be done to repair the levees. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Gen. Sherman on the Alleged Indian Massacres.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, P. M., July 19, 1867.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—*Dear Sir*: The *Evening Dispatch* announces the capture, by Indians, of a train near Fort Larned, on Sunday last, by Indians who are said to have killed all the males, embracing Bishop Lowry and some priests, *en route* to New-Mexico, and carried off the females.

I left Fort Harker last Monday morning, at which time nothing of this sort was reported. Gen. A. J. Smith is at Fort Harker, and would have reported such an event by telegraph had it occurred six days ago.

Fort Larned is about 55 miles southwest of Fort Harker, and has a good garrison, besides posts at Zara and Plum Creek between. The tri-weekly stage to and from New-Mexico passed regularly during my stay of ten days at Fort Harker prior to the date when this capture is reported to have occurred, and many trains loaded with private and Government freight had passed out during the same time, and all trains were inspected by an officer, to see if they were properly equipped and guarded. I lived with the commanding officer, Col. Hart, and did not hear him refer to any train going out with priests and nuns. Nor is Lowry the name of the Bishop of Santa Fe. Besides, this telegram comes from New-York, and is quoted from a Leavenworth paper, and I have letters and telegrams from Leavenworth up to to-day, without mention of any such occurrence.

The country has been shocked by so many terrible accounts, fabricated for a purpose—such as the Fort Buford affair, the steamer *Miner*, and the killing of Gen. Custer; all of which you now know to have been pure inventions, that, I think, journalists should endeavor to ascertain the truth before shocking the public with such terrible announcements.

Of course, I cannot absolutely deny this report; but it has no semblance of truth when tested by the facts I have stated. Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—The word Laramie is also used in the dispatch; but Fort Laramie is 300 miles to the north of any road leading to Santa Fé. So that Larned must be the post meant.

Gen. Schofield Demands an Explanation from the Hustings Court.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 22.

The Justices of the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond convene informally this morning to consider the following document, received by Recorder Regnault on Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, July 19, 1867.

SIR: The attention of the Commanding-General has been called to the action of the Court of Hustings of the City of Richmond in the case of H. W. Hovey for assault and battery, tried 13th of May, 1867; that of R. F. Hotze, for assault and battery, tried 17th of June; and that of William Snellings, W. A. Duke, and others, indicted for gambling, dismissed 14th of June, 1867.

It is represented that the records of the Court of Hustings for six months show that the highest penalty imposed in the most aggravated case of assault and battery was $150, while in ordinary cases the penalty was a merely nominal fine and costs; that in the case of Hotze for an aggravated assault upon Hovey the Court was content with the verdict of the jury, viz.; a nominal fine and costs, (one cent,) while in the less aggravated case of Hovey for an assault upon the brother of Hotze the same Court thought proper to add to the fine of $150 imposed by the jury thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail; and that in the case of William Snelling, William A. Duke and others above referred to the Commonwealth's Attorney was permitted to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and the prisoners were discharged upon the ground, as stated in substance by the counsel for the defence, "that where parties were born north of an imaginary line" the judgment of the Court was set aside, and also that "our Courts were now intended solely for the trial of Confederates."

The action of the Court of Hustings in these three cases seems to require explanation. The above statement is therefore referred to you, as one of the Justices of that Court, for any explanation you may wish to make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To JOHN F. REGNAULT, Esq., Recorder of Court of Hustings, Richmond, Va.

The New Town of Julesburgh.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.

The new town of Julesburgh is another instance of the way things are rushed out West. The Omaha *Herald* describes it as having every trade and occupation represented. Has got 120 whisky shops, several gambling hells, and a few other dens of vice. Its population is about 3,000.

The principal amusements are getting tight, fighting and occasionally shooting each other down for pastime. Money is very plentiful, and the evils of which it is the root spring up in its path.

The great national question debated there is, where is Julesburgh? Is it in the State of Nebraska? the Territory of Wyoming? the Territory of Dakotah, or is it in Colorado?

For the past few days, the first of its existence, the city was ruled by an extempore Vigilantes, who amused themselves by the exercise of the cowhide, halter and revolver.

At a recent meeting of the citizens it was agreed to form a civic Government, and to adopt the charter, laws and ordinances of Omaha. They have elected a Mayor and City Council. The Mayor is only a five days' resident of the place, and none of the Council have been there over ten days.

Rents are enormously high. One man pays $100 a day for a tent, for a gambling and billiard hall with one table. Another rents a part shed, part canvas structure, for $1,000 a week.

The President and the Reconstruction Act.

The *National Intelligencer*, of yesterday, says:

It is understood in well-informed circles that the President will cheerfully and promptly enter upon the execution of the Reconstruction Act of the last session of Congress, giving, if occasion requires, explicit instructions to the Commanding-Generals. The utmost care will be taken to guard against possible collision with the generally-understood wishes of Congress. It is believed, however, that all the Cabinet are agreed upon the principle that the President of the United States, under the Constitution, has no power to exonerate himself from ultimate responsibility for all executive action under the Government to the extent that he "shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." Should an occasion unfortunately force itself, or be forced, upon him, in which he must consent to be disobeyed or supplanted from his constitutional jurisdiction, or else require his commands under the law to be implicitly obeyed, by the power of the army and navy if necessary, there is, we are satisfied, no authority for saying what line of action the Administration would adopt.

Gov. Brownlow Warned of a Plot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1867.

Hon. W. G. Brownlow:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just had a visit from a Mr. Roberts, who presented me letters of introduction from gentlemen in Government employ. He tells me that on his way here he stopped at Memphis, and while there had a conversation with a person named Galloway, editor of a newspaper, who stated to him that there were seven thousand negroes registered, but that they did not intend to permit them to vote; that they would have two thousand whites at the polls armed, who would take possession of the polls and drive the negroes away, or make a fight if they persisted in attempting to vote, and that he (Galloway) would take two "Derringer" pistols. We are all anxious for the success of the party, and though there may be no truth in the story, I thought it advisable to give it to you as I heard it, in order that you may be prepared for such an emergency, and be forearmed by being forewarned. Trusting there may be no foundation for this story, and with my best wishes for your success, believe me, very truly yours,

H. WILSON.

Napoleon's Letter of Condolence to the Emperor of Austria.

It is stated on good authority that the letter of condolence on the death of the Emperor Maximilian addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria was to the following effect: "I send you the expression of my condolence on the dreadful news of the death of the Emperor Maximilian. My grief is the more lively because I feel the responsibility of the painful part I have had in this misfortune. But God, who penetrates our hearts, knows that I never had any other object than to extend to those distant places the influence of our civilization. In doing this I have found no nobler or more worthy intercessor than your Majesty's unfortunate brother."

Robert Washington, a colored man of New-Orleans, writes as follows to the New-Orleans *Republican*: "I saw a day or two since a communication in the New-Orleans *Times*, that spoke severely of idle men of color. I am a colored man, and what I want to say is that those of my own color should have more respect for themselves than to idle or loaf around the streets and levee, and steal from men of their own complexion, who work hard. I hope that the colored people generally will endeavor to cultivate the good opinion of all without regard as to whether they are white or black. There are others beside black men in New-Orleans who steal. Look at the First National Bank and the Bank of Commerce defaulters. Why are not the owners of defaulting banks who rob by hundreds of thousands, put in the lock-up with chicken thieves? I shall preach on Sunday in the Second Baptist Church (colored) and invite the editor of the New-Orleans *Times*, the late directors of the National Bank, and Jacob Barker to come and hear me."

The New-York Times, Wednesday, July 24, 1867.

NEW-HAVEN AND ITS MEMORABILIA.

Yale—Captain P.—Dr. Dwight—David Daggett—Yellow Fever—Connecticut Slavery.

THE BEECHES, July, 1867.

New-Haven, like many another place, owes its fame rather to the venerable names which crowd its history than to our regard for the present. It will ever be so, and we of this generation must be content, if we have any merit, to wait for the judgments of history. It seems to me history will give this generation some credit for its awful conflict, its heroism, its self-sacrifice and its grand results. Turning, however, to New-Haven, the first thing we find is Yale College, and how came it to be "Yale" College? It was named from Gov. YALE, of whom it was said:

"Born in America; in Europe bred;
In Afric traveled, and in Asia wed."

This was literally true. He married his wife in India; and, because he was born in America, made a donation to found Yale College. At the first meeting of the corporators, however, (who were twelve clergymen,) each laid a book upon the table, and these twelve books became the foundation of Yale library, now numbering fifty thousand volumes. Harvard, I believe, claims more; but the library of Congress is much larger than either, and in time may become the largest in the world, because Congress makes an annual and liberal grant to increase it. There ought to be accessible to students these immense collections of books, but they are for reference only. For popular instruction there need be few books, while there are many newspapers. I know well the abuses of newspapers; but nothing can supply their place, and the eyes might as well do without light, as the mind without the newspaper. This reminds me of the advantage I derived, when a boy, from periodicals—lent me by an old friend—who was one of the memorable persons of New-Haven. Capt. P.—— was born in England, but was an auctioneer here, and having much intelligence and taste for reading, had accumulated a little library, among which I found and delighted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Annual Register*. He was an eccentric man and intemperate. Finally he got into the Poor House, where there happened to be several members of families once rich in New-Haven. The Captain was asked did he like the Poor House? "Very well." Did he not want society? "Not at all. I have *the best society New-Haven affords*." He was well dressed by the liberality of his old friends, and often called upon them. Once, when a lady was stepping into her carriage he politely handed her in, saying: "Madame, we must not lose our politeness, though we are in the Poor House." Half the *bon mots* are not as good as that.

In the recent exhibition of paintings in the Art Building, erected by the generous taste of Mr. STREET, was a portrait of TIMOTHY DWIGHT. Perhaps no man exercised more influence in regard to education and theology than this celebrated divine. An orator of grace and dignity in the pulpit; a writer of force and clearness; a teacher alike impressive and instructive, Dr. DWIGHT was deemed a model in his day of the gentleman, the orator, the scholar, and the preacher. Yale College delights to honor the memory of its great and accomplished President. Dr. DWIGHT was very social and something of a wit. It is related that once, in the days of horseback traveling, he was riding between Albany and Schenectady, when overtaken by another horseman, like himself, alone. The latter addressed him with "Good morning, Mr. Priest," to which the Doctor replied, "Good morning, Mr. Democrat." He then said, "How did you know I was a priest?" "By your *dress*—how did you know I was a Democrat?" "By your *address*." The Democrat was the well-known Judge S., and the two soon became pleasant companions.

In the Old Country is a lofty granite monument to the memory of TROWBRIDGE, one of those great merchants who occasionally come along to show that trade has not absorbed all the better qualities of the mind. In old times, New-Haven had a great trade with the West India Islands. In the days of my grandfather, the merchant captains brought in slaves as well as rum and sugar. It was quite common to have slaves for house servants. In 1820, however, Connecticut burnt in effigy three members of Congress who voted for the Missouri Compromise, allowing Slavery in a Territory. The Trowbridges, Townsends and Hotchkisses are old New-Haven names, and most of them dealt in merchandise. It was common for a vessel to have several owners. On one occasion a schooner returned from the West Indies whose cargo of fruit had nearly all decayed, but the owners assembled on Long Wharf to compute the profits of the voyage. A wag wrote on the door of the store, "The eleven owners of the schooner *Chatham* assembled to divide nine limes!" Perhaps the merchants of New-York occasionally have a voyage as profitable as that.

This brings me to the yellow fever in New-Haven. On a monument near Trowbridge is written, "Died of yellow fever, 1794." The yellow fever and the putrid sore throat were then pestilences in New-Haven. The yellow fever was traced to a cargo of rotten fruit on Long Wharf,—a most suggestive fact to the Boards of Health in the cities. In 1823, I think, the yellow fever was in New-York, in the lower part of the City. The "infected district," as it was called, was boarded off—perhaps nearly as safe a mode as the immense expenditure of lime and water. One of the most distinguished physicians in this country told me he was present in Glasgow when the cholera was there, and at a meeting of the Medical Society several doctors stated the immense importance of cleanliness. At last an eminent physician said: "Gentlemen, you know that my practice is in the cleanest part of the City of Glasgow, but there is more cholera there than in any part of the city." The fact is, that cholera, and probably yellow fever, after being begun in a country, is propagated by animal excretions, and no preventives are effectual which cannot in some way cut them off. The New-York Board of Health has done much, but probably nearly all by disinfectants.

In later days I met on the streets of New-Haven DAVID DAGGETT; I believe he was in his youth once a stage-driver, but he lived to take rank with the proudest of the New-England aristocracy. He, with JAMES HILLHOUSE, were Senators from Connecticut in the days of the *ancien régime*. I wish to say here that I don't believe that generation was a bit better than this; in fact, I knew it was not. But manners and fashions change, and some people do and always will prefer the fashions of that day to those of this. There are many among us who would like to get back the ages of feudalism or of monarchy, or of that lovely institution, Slavery. I am not of the number. DAGGETT and HILLHOUSE were Senators in the days of the old Federal Party, and well they sustained its dignity and character. DAGGETT preserved so well the respect of the people that the Democrat Party elected him Judge of the Supreme Court. When I saw him he walked erect with stately gait, having white-topped boots, long queu and powdered hair. It would do some of our youth good to see one of those old gentleman of the old school. It would teach them something of men and manners they do not seem to know. "Good manners," said a lady, "are the minor morals." HILLHOUSE was a very simple man in his manners and ways. I ought to say that he planted—and, I am told, with his own hands—those splendid elms which adorn Temple and Church streets. A man may do a great deal of good in this way. "A tree grows," says WALTER SCOTT, "when you are asleep." In my generation I have seen the last of the queus, and I never saw one who was not entitled to respect. When will they come in fashion again? I have no doubt the ladies will revive the fashion of ruffs and frizzled, powdered hair, for they are not afraid of time, fashion or expense. But will the days of the old queus come again?

I am conscious that I am writing gossip, and may be suspected of garrulity, but is not every tragedy followed by a farce? Can we always live on dignity? Must we always read YOUNG'S *Night Thoughts?* We have been talking of wars, battles, sieges, murders; of reconstructions and negro jubilees, till some of us are rather tired of it. I have, indeed, conducted you to old countries, but it is rather to call up pleasant memories of the goodly people in the old time, than to solemnize you with the terrors of the grave. I would say something of HALLETT and PERCIVAL, of LYMAN BEECHER, BRAINERD and ASHMAN, but I turn from memory to the hopes and visions of the present.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

COMMENCEMENTS.

An "Ancient City" and How Commencement Week Affects It—Preliminary Exercises—Dr. Hickok's Baccalaureate Sermon.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 22, 1867.

This venerable town, which its denizens love to call and have others call, city, wakes up thoroughly at least once in every 365 days. Those who come from far and near, thronging to its promised "feast of fat things," which the more or less liberally-spread board of "Commencement Week" displays before their eyes, are forced to own that the ancient and goodly city has really got itself roused into a condition of earnest, bustling, rampant locomotion and activity, which, could it but last a reasonable time, might promise good things for the city's future. While it does last, however, the spasm or spell is very delectable. The reunion of friends after long separation is in itself pleasant. The extending of hospitality to kindred and friends who come freely on this great occasion with, and sometimes perhaps without invitation, as the case may be, and the sharing of this hospitality as freely accorded, is a mutual joy, especially great in the former case, for the quality of hospitality is not strained. The presence of parents and sisters, who will watch with intense interest on commencement day the dear orators for whose return, crowned with laurels, the home circle is now yearning, the thronged audiences, composed largely of the more impressible portion of humanity, whose beaming faces foreshow the applauses which they will be sure to utter with more decided emphasis as their favorite orators have their exits from the stage on which their brief but brilliant part has been performed—all these serve to make this anniversary a gala season, as bright and sweet as it is memorable. And, truth to say, to those visiting this staid Knickerbocker city for the first time, there is much to be found here to strike as well as charm, freeing the mind the while from a horde of wrong conceptions. The town is old and small for its years, not numbering more than 12,000 inhabitants. But of these no inconsiderable number are people of culture and social refinement, with taste and the means to indulge it, making the place attractive by virtue of the society it can furnish. The loveliest of valleys, through which the sweet Mohawk flows, regales the senses of the citizens and pours out abundance for the supply of their wants. Stately temples for the worship of God gather their large assemblies of worshippers on the Sabbath. Wide and well-paved streets, a trifle more quiet, indeed, than those of New-York, adorned with not a few elegant residences and fringed with magnificent trees, present a picture that is very pleasant to the eye. The Union School, formerly the College edifice for the earlier students of Union, is a massive and picturesque building, able to boast its twelve to fifteen hundred pupils, with advantages for education hardly to be excelled. The Erie Canal flows hard by its walls, bearing on its bosom the products and treasures of the mighty western regions. The College buildings, with their rough granite look, approached through finely-shaded avenues, stand on a superb elevation, commanding a view of unsurpassed extent and variety, with grounds immediately surrounding them which art and nature have united to make singularly lovely. That the visitor should express surprise, as he often does, at finding here so much more to gratify him than he expected to find, is not surprising to the ones that know. The Alumni of years gone by revisit the well-known and well-loved scenes, finding the face of this blooming nature adorned with additional charms.

The Baccalaureate sermon by the President of the college, Rev. LAURENS P. HICKOK, D.D., opens the exercises of commencement week. The service was held in the Presbyterian Church, on the afternoon of Sunday. Dr. HICKOK'S reputation as the first metaphysical writer of the day, as a preacher of rare power—suggestive, logical, clear, practical—as a most genial and estimable man, is sure to crowd the church on an occasion like this. His theme on the present occasion was "The free and fruitful activity of thinking men," and the text chosen was LUKE iv., 4, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God."

Only a mere outline of the telling discourse founded upon this passage can be given, though did your space admit of a column or two from it, your readers, I am sure, would find it well repay their attention. The entire life of Jesus, he said, was directed to the fulfillment of a divine and eternal plan—the plan of human redemption, the execution of it, in all its varied details was His. All His history showed how absorbingly intent He was, exactly and completely to realize that idea, and perfectly execute that original plan. The words of the text, as applied to Himself, had this meaning—the life which bread may sustain is poor compared with the life spent in exactly executing the great plan of human redemption. The practical teaching and thought of the discourse, as derived from the divine example, and as applicable to young men was, that they live in originating and executing good plans, rather than live for gratifying any bodily appetites.

This thought was expanded under the following topics:

1. That human life is ordinarily exhausted in the two forms of activity familiarly known as work and play.

The one is constrained and irksome activity—the other is free and joyous movement; both are necessary; both have their allotted place in every well-balanced life-work; the two alternating serve to supply the lack which each by itself must ever experience—this lack, if not supplied, crippling and paralyzing all healthful effort. The reciprocal influence and sphere of work and play were finely discriminated as pertaining to

2. Another kind of activity, which has all the fruitfulness of work without its drudgery, and also all the joyousness of play without its frivolity.

Under this head man's position was set forth as a thinker, an originator, in the characters of artist, painter, sculptor, architect, historian, dramatist, &c., in all which the plans laid and the work wrought out, often with intense labor, produces not sorrow but joy. Then,

3. The results of this free and joyous activity were considered—what it is, what has come, and still may come from it. No thought becomes permanently effective and triumphant, except so far as it mingles in and works for the ends of the eternal principles of beauty, truth and righteousness. The melioration of man's condition, on a great scale, springs not so much from great thinkers, only two or three of whom appear in a century, as from the aggregate of lesser plans and lighter labors running through all grades, and adapting themselves to all conditions in the masses of society. And,

4. A truly liberal education must raise the mind up into the region of free thought and glad execution.

Much is said in this age of practical education, and said ignorantly; much praised that is worthy only of censure. The end proposed of education is commonly the animal part of man ignoring the spiritual, money value being chiefly regarded, the giving of money even for hospitals and asylums often not exalting the thought above the gross level of life sustained by bread alone. But if we educate man so, that in toiling industriously for his own bread, it shall be not only that the body may live without discomfort, but that its very life shall give its thought and activity in a higher range and open the spirit to the eternal truths in art, science, philosophy and religion, so that man himself is made an excellency and a glory, and not merely a voluptuary—in this we shall have an education thorough, liberal and completely practical.

The President closed an address, listened to with profound attention throughout, with these words:

"Make your work subservient to your own cultivation, and your daily occupation will elevate and ennoble you. Cultivate your taste and this will adorn—make advance in science and this will exalt yourselves and help others. Hold firm your integrity and moral principle, and this will purify your character and establish your virtuous reputation. This is all excellent, but still the highest style of man is the purely Christian—including taste, wisdom, virtue and the still more essential grace for fallen humanity, holiness. The perfect Christian would possess every grace for earth or heaven. You may originate new plans, you may examine and improve old plans, you may adopt the plans of others, but if in any way you execute plans to make yourselves and others better, your reward shall be, not the bread that perisheth, but that which endureth to eternal life.

With affection and solicitude, my dear pupils, and yet with confidence and hope, I now dismiss you to your particular fields of future service. I commit you to the guiding and guardian Providence of an ever present and gracious God. Your prospects are bright and your future full of promise. The calls for your service are many and loud, the promises of reward for fidelity to truth, to humanity, to God, are decided and unmistakable. Happy shall he be of you who plans the most wisely and executes the most promptly and completely. The man who makes the most of life on earth shall live the most and highest in eternity."

The address before the Theological Society was delivered in the Presbyterian Church in the evening, before a large audience, by Rev. S. CLARK SEELYE, Professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College. His subject was, "Our relation as a people to Christianity." The theme was discussed with marked ability, the delivery was earnest and impressive, and the whole exercitation not less full of instruction than interest. The space already occupied precludes at present further notice of the Professor's effort.

C. V. S.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

Evidence Before the Senate Investigating Committee—Corruption and Maladministration Exposed—How the State Has Been Swindled.

Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, July 22, 1867.

Last week, as you are aware, the Senate Committee on the Investigation of Canal Management, submitted to the Constitutional Convention a report of the evidence, &c., taken by them, and this important matter is in the hands of the Printer, and will soon be made public. Meantime, I am enabled to furnish you the following details of the evidence, which embraces only "specimen bricks" of the whole. It is, indeed a startling revelation, and will stir the public mind to the highest pitch of excitement and indignation. In view of this terrible exposure, may we not realize that the State is in danger; that its Government interests are in peril, and the strong power of public opinion, backed by an incorruptible Press must be brought to bear to crush out the corruptionists and reform and purify the public service? A field of duty is here suggested to the Constitutional Convention, and it is to be hoped that body will take hold of the work and do it thoroughly. But to the evidence:

A FRAUDULENT CLAIM AND HOW IT WAS PAID.

In 1865, in the Spring, CHAS. J. DE GRAW, CHAS. E. CASE and JOHN A. ROBINSON had a quantity of timber lying in the river near Corning. A flood occurred, by which a portion of the timber was carried down the river, and some of it was lost. As the canal was not opened that year at the time advertised owing to this same flood, the omission was deemed good ground to apply to the Legislature to get pay for the timber as a just claim against the State. At the session of the Legislature in 1866, DE GRAW made application to the Senate for relief, and his petition was referred to the Committee on Claims, by which the case was examined, and Mr. GIBSON, the Chairman of that Committee reported against the claim; but the Senate, after considerable discussion, recommitted the case, and a majority of the Committee (the Chairman dissenting) reported in favor of the bill, and it became a law finally, and the matter was referred to the Canal Board for hearing. The Board subsequently heard the case, and on the 6th day of December, 1866, awarded $24,000 to the claimant.

The Investigation Committee being informed that this claim was fraudulent, examined a large number of witnesses, during the session, and becoming satisfied of the fraud, caused the amount awarded to be stricken out of the Appropriation Bill, and supposed that payment of the claim from the Treasury had thus been prevented.

It now appears that JAMES J. BELDEN, of Syracuse, had, prior to the session, made a contract with DE GRAW "to furnish the evidence" and make the necessary disbursements to get this bill passed, and was to receive as his share of the plunder, $8,000. No evidence, however, was furnished by BELDEN; but, on the contrary, this was done by DE GRAW, BELDEN making the necessary payments. The character of the disbursements is shown by one item, being $1,500 paid for arguing the case. The plunderers, fearing they would not get their booty, knowing that the item had been stricken out of the Appropriation Bill in the Senate, and that the Investigation Committee had discovered the fraud, applied to the Auditor for payment, and on his draft *it was paid!*

The evidence shows that when the Auditor did this he knew that his claim was being investigated as fraudulent, and that the item had been stricken from the Appropriation Bill in the Senate. It now appears that the draft for its payment was drawn without authority of law. Thus the State has been defrauded in one transaction, to the amount of $24,000. And this fraud was finally effected by the aid of a public officer as a volunteer, who, when he acted, did so with full knowledge of the fraud charged, the pending investigation thereon, and that there was no authority of law to make the payment. This last appears more clear from the fact that the Auditor drew the appropriation act containing the item in question, which item was stricken out in the Senate and never became a part of the law.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Soon after the election of Gen. BRUCE by the Legislature as Canal Commissioner, he declared, or caused to be declared abandoned the contract of one ROOT, to keep in repair one section of his division at $8,000 per year, and immediately, and without any public notice, entered into a contract with JAMES J. BELDING, for repair work, which the contractor should have done, and for doing which BELDING was paid on the drafts of BRUCE over $54,000! This work occupied six weeks and required the labor of about one hundred men. In order to have earned that amount of money as wages then stood, it would have required the employment for six weeks of at least twelve hundred men. The fraudulent acts in this connection would require more space than we can now give.

HOW A DEMOCRATIC EDITOR MADE HIS PILE.

At the Fall election subsequent to the above transaction, Gen. BRUCE was a candidate for an election as Canal Commissioner on the Republican ticket, and WILLIAM W. WRIGHT on the Democratic. WRIGHT'S friends had prepared an article containing a full statement of the facts connected with the matter, and the same was about to be published in a Democratic paper at Syracuse. The editor of that paper testified that he was offered $1,000 not to publish that article in his paper, and he accepted the money, and did not publish it!

FRAUD AND BREACH OF THE SABBATH.

There was a letting of contracts for repairs at Buffalo, and GEORGE D. LORD had in a proposal, and one DUNN had one, also, in the name of one KINGSLEY. DUNN'S offer was lower than LORD'S for the five years, about $20,000. The proposals had been opened at Buffalo, and it was plain that DUNN was the lowest bidder, but the final awarding of the contract was adjourned to Albany on the succeeding Monday. LORD immediately offered DUNN $6,000 if he would consent to have his bid made informal. DUNN intimated that could not be done, but LORD said he could get it done through the Clerk of the Contracting Board, but it would cost him $1,000 to get it done. It was finally agreed by DUNN that he would take the $6,000 and let his bid be made informal. LORD then immediately started for Schenectady, and reached there on Sunday morning, the day before the bids were to be acted upon, and held an interview with DAVID P. FORREST, the Clerk of the Contracting Board, who consented to go to the Canal Commissioners' office at Albany and let LORD see his own bid and that of DUNN. They went to Albany together, on Sunday, and entered the office alone, and the Clerk opened the safe where the papers were, and took out the bids, and LORD examined the two above specified. On Monday, when the Board met, DUNN'S bid was found to be informal, the name of the Supervisor of his town having disappeared from the bond to which it was affixed when deposited with the Contracting Board. DUNN, however, being uneasy in his mind, at LORD'S going off on Sunday, and thinking he would probably cheat him in some way, sent HUGH SEVERANCE to Albany to prevent LORD from getting the work under his bid, and SEVERANCE took such steps that the Contracting Board did not award the contract to LORD, but declared DUNN'S bid informal, and LORD'S excessive, and ordered the work to be relet. Had LORD lived up to his agreement with DUNN, and paid him the $6,000, he would probably have pocketed $13,000 himself, and the State would have been defrauded out of $20,000. But the canal rats quarreled and cheated each other, and the Treasury was saved from this loss.

HOW AN ENGINEER BORROWED $4,000 OF A CONTRACTOR.

In 1863, at the December lettings at Albany, WILLARD JOHNSON, who was already a contractor for repairs for two sections on the Champlain Canal, was awarded the contract on the remaining sections, giving him the repair contract on the whole line of that canal. Mr. JENNE was the Division Engineer having that canal in charge. JOHNSON, while holding the two contracts, loaned to JENNE $4,000 on his promissory note, and which, though it had no indorser or surety, was one of the best secured loans that was ever made, and at the highest rate of interest that was ever paid, if we are to judge by the ordinary results flowing from similar transactions. The borrower is always the slave of the lender, and doubtless this case was no exception to the general rule. The manner in which JOHNSON subsequently conducted the pretended performance of his contracts on the Champlain Canal, and the official action and non-action of JENNE furnish ample reason for the belief that this loan "was a lion in the way" of any compulsion by the engineer over the contractor. So plain was this that when JENNE was asked by the Committee why he had not certified to the Contracting Board, as required by law, that the contractor had not performed his contract, replied, "I do not know."

HOW AN ENGINEER WAS PUNISHED FOR BEING TOO HONEST.

On the Middle Division one NICHOLS was an engineer, whose duty it was, among other things, to measure the work actually performed by the contractor, and make the estimates by which he would draw his pay. The engineer could not be forced or persuaded to measure or estimate any more than the actual quantities done, and the Canal Commissioner one day gave him notice that his services were no longer required on that Division, nor have they been required at any time since.

BENEFIT RESULTING FROM THE INVESTIGATION.

We have given above a few items, taken at random from the evidence taken by the Committee, and regret that time and space prevent further extracts at present.

The Convention from this evidence will have an opportunity to see the practical working of the present system of managing the canals, and provide the proper remedy for the great evils attending that system.

The evidence, we trust, will also enable the people to examine the subject, and place the responsibility upon the guilty or negligent officials, without distinction of party.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The Potrero.

This famous tract, lying just out of the city limits of San Francisco, and about the title of which so long and expensive and complicated a legal fight is going on, does not seem to mind the quarrels of its owners. The Potrero, notwithstanding that its inhabitants occasionally quarrel among themselves, is steadily gaining in population and the material elements which constitute social and public wealth. Ship building is a great feature in the industrial occupation of the citizens. Several vessels are being constructed and undergoing repairs; among them is a propeller, in the yard of Mr. P. TIERNAN, constructed for the use of the United States Quartermaster's Department of San Francisco. Besides this industry are many others, foundries, glass-works and manufactories of all kinds. By the time it is settled in law it will be of enormous value.

Decay of Mining Interests.

A correspondent from the interior writes that "the general industrial condition of the mining region between the Mokelumne and Chowchilla Rivers, including the counties of Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa, is deplorable, at least, if we take into consideration its former activity and wealth. On every side are seen impressive signs of rapid decay. In the country, many of the houses, even large dwellings surrounded by gardens, are unoccupied, and are going to ruin; fences are broken down, the fields are untilled, vineyards and orchards are unpruned and full of weeds; and ditches, once used for irrigation, are now dry."

This is a sad picture for a country so rich, but the general opinion he finds is that the main remedy for the present evil, so far as it is remediable, is the extension of the general Federal land system to this region without distinction between mineral and agricultural land, subject to the condition, however, that miners shall not be disturbed in the possession of the claims which they may be actually working. A permanent population is the cure.

Great Demoralization.

The *Union Democrat* of Sonora, Tuolumne County, indulges in the following complaint:

"Some unmitigated petit larceny thief has stolen from the water sink at our office door, on two occasions, a good-sized bar of cast steel soap. 'May the south wind rot all such Calibans' is the prayer of the printers."

The *Alta* thinks that the trouble arises wholly from the reckless extravagance of the proprietors of the *Democrat* in indulging in such luxuries as "cast steel soap," when cast iron soap would be just as useful for cleansing purposes, and could not be worked up into jack-knife blades by the boys, who doubtless do the stealing complained of.

Lower California.

Prof. GABB, of the State Geological Survey, who recently made an extended exploration of the Peninsula, has presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences a report on the geology of the country, accompanied by a map. He represented the Peninsula as quite worthless for agricultural purposes, and its mineral resources as confined to a point on the northeast, where the Triunfo and a few other valuable mines redeem it from utter worthlessness. He stated that prospecting had been done extensively all over it, but with the above exceptions without profit. Geologically, the Peninsula presented many of the leading features of the coast range in this State. The most remarkable point of resemblance is the extent of the table mountain formations, which, like those in California, consist of layers of sand, gravel and bowlders cemented together, and capped with layers of volcanic rocks, but with the important difference that while the table mountains of California are rich in gold, those in Lower California contain none of that desirable metal.

The Burned Hotel.

The owners and lessees of the Cosmopolitan Hotel of San Francisco are sparing no expense in rehabilitating that favorite hotel in its former state of perfection, but in so doing many safeguards in the event of accidental fire will be introduced, while enlarged accommodations for guests, permanent and transient, will also be secured. Instead of a French roof, which adorned the magnificent pile, a flat one will be substituted, thereby changing the construction of rooms on the top story, and by which every room will be what is termed light. In the yard or central area, there will be erected a large square chimney, 110 feet in height, with which will connect the boilers, kitchen and other machinery requisite for the hotel. Several of the rooms have been enlarged, as, for instance, the dining-room has been extended by an addition of 26 by 44 feet. It is intended to make the billiard-room superior to any in the country.

The Japanese Trade.

With the opening of steam communication to countries on the Asiatic side of the Pacific, new branches of trade are being developed and new commercial connections formed. Chinese merchants of San Francisco are among the foremost in taking advantage of the facilities offered by the steamers. The firm of CHY LUNG & Co., Sacramento-street, among the oldest and most extensive in the China goods trade, have established a branch at Yokohama and sent FONG YAN, one of the members of the Company, to reside there. Their first invoice of Japanese lacquered goods, fireworks, dress silks, porcelain ware, &c., arrived by the *Colorado* on her last trip.

More Acclimated Fruit.

California is not satisfied with all the grains and fruits of the North, but eagerly seizes and puts to good purpose the most tropical products. The last importation is the banana. An enterprising firm in the Pacific fruit market have imported from Nicaragua, by steamer, a lot of the mammoth white banana plant roots, which are in fine condition and already sprouting out vigorously. The banana, according to the most eminent authorities, will produce more food to the acre than any other crop which can be grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries, and if it can be acclimated in California, it will prove of incalculable benefit to the State. Three plants brought here from the Sandwich Islands a few years since are now growing finely, and it is believed that in the warmer parts of California, say in Los Angeles, Santa Clara, Yuba and Solano Counties, the plant can be grown to advantage with slight trouble.

Chinese Immigrants.

Although latterly the carrying trade of Chinese immigrants has fallen off considerably, American shipping has been engaged for years in the conveyance of Chinese, in large numbers, and of various classes, from Hong Kong to San Francisco. Nearly all the Mongolians in California have been brought there in Yankee bottoms. As long as they go as "free emigrants," of their own will, there is no official difficulty in their departure. The daily provision during the passage, is: rice, 1½ lbs.; pork, beef, or fish, ½ lb.; vegetables or pickles, ½ lb.; tea, ½ oz.; water, 3 qts. On this allowance, which is by no means scanty, though not including bread or potatoes, the Chinamen thrive. They seldom quarrel, and it only needs proper attention on the part of the officers of the vessel to have the steerage kept by them in the most cleanly manner. If it be stormy, they try to cook for themselves one meal a day, burn some joss paper for good weather and fair winds, and go to their berths, leaving apparently without concern to the wind and waves and skill of navigators their lives and fortunes. The Chinese are accustomed to compact living. In many of the seaports a boat twenty-five feet long and three deep will frequently be the home of a dozen persons, and kept neat, too, for carrying passengers, which is their means of living. Many of the Chinese in California have lived this way before leaving their own country, and it will be seen they were already trained for close packing on board ship crossing the Pacific. There is no fear of the horrors of the middle passage in the business; they are carried comfortably.

Spurious Wines.

While New-York has been having its cases of champagne in the Courts on complaint of the revenue officers, the San Franciscans have been excited on the same beverage taken another way. The agents of the Clicquot and Heidsick brands, having suffered a serious falling off in their sales, finally traced it to the spurious manufacture of wine and imitation of their labels. A man named FINKE was arrested, and now it appears that this bogus champagne manufacture is a regularly organized business in the city. Some months ago the defendant FINKE entered into partnership with four others, (not in custody,) and formed with them a joint stock company, with a capital of $20,000, for the carrying on of this swindle. The partnership agreement provides that a dividend shall be declared every three months, but that stock to the amount of the original capital shall always be kept in the business. It is evident from this that they anticipated large profits, and there can be no doubt that these calculations were correct, for according to the statement of a man who worked for FINKE, he sold from two to eight baskets per diem on an average, charging at the rate of $10 a basket for quarts, and $11 for pints. The manufactory was located in a large cellar under a private dwelling-house, and was in full blast when the officers made a descent upon it. The establishment had evidently been fitted up "regardless of expense." The machinery for aerating and bottling the wine is said to have cost $5,000 alone, and everything that ingenuity could devise had been done to render the sell as complete as possible.

H. B. M. Iron-clad Zealous.

The people of San Francisco are enjoying the sight of "the first British iron-clad ever in the Pacific." She is described as being one of a class of vessels which may be said to be a compromise between the old school and the new in naval architecture. Not wholly armor-plated, nor designed as a mere floating battery, like the turret-ships, nor left undefended like the men-of-war of ten years since, she is an adapted frigate, armed sufficiently to resist the average of modern missiles, and fast enough to save herself when the projectiles against which she is contending are too heavy for her. With a registered tonnage of 3,775 tons, length of 297 feet, 52 feet beam and 26 feet draught of water; her hull of teak and oak carries a 5½-inch iron-plating, to protect her engines of 800 horse power amid ships, and one of 3½ inches, to cover bow and stern. Her crew of 500 officers and men is well disciplined and appointed, and altogether the British frigate appears worthy of the admiration she is receiving.

The Subterranean River System.

The Nevada *Transcript* gives an interesting account of the theories concerning the ancient river-beds supposed to have held the deposits of auriferous gravel and cement now so profitably worked.

All developments in regard to the subterranean river system of this State tend to show that at some age the country presented quite a different appearance from what it does at present. The general direction of the buried channels is east and west, passing under or being divided by the present streams at right angles. If the theory of many miners in regard to this great east and west subterranean channel is correct, it must have been much larger than any of the rivers we now have, and must have been fed by numerous tributaries. In many places in the county—as, for instance, along the Yuba or Rocky Bar, near Washington—the channels have no doubt been changed, and the old beds, with their rich deposits of gold, buried beneath the mountains; but there were no doubt other and larger rivers, whose channels now lie buried deep in the earth.

Discovery of Peat.

The Californians try to keep up with the world in everything, even to petroleum, though in that the formation of their country opposes an eternal obstacle that even they will find it hard to overcome. But coal they have, and now the latest excitement is the recent discovery of a valuable peat bed of large extent in the County of Alameda, and adjacent to the Bay of San Francisco, which has given rise to the opinion that there are many such beds in the valleys of California.

The Sacramento *Bee* says:

"There may be extensive peat beds under the tule lands of the Sacramento Valley, but if so they are overlaid with heavy deposits of clay or sand, or such soil as the periodical overflow of the rivers for ages have cast upon them. It is possible that toward the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers where the Winter floods do not materially affect the height of the water, and where but a small portion of *debris* is annually deposited, beds of this character may be discovered near the surface, as has been the case in Alameda."

Aerial Steam Navigation Company.

There is something new under the sun, not the old and worn-out story of Dædalus and Icarus, but a regular air-line, (*in prospectu*,) whose initial A. S. N. Co. may be at some time quoted as eagerly on the Stock Board as the P. M. S. S. Co. It is, at all events, a *bona fide* company, and they have commenced operations by constructing an air-steamer, having the shape of a bird, 76 feet in length, with extended wings, each 10½ feet wide, and framed, like the body of the vessel, of bamboo poles and light rods of redwood, braced by steel wires and light iron ropes, and covered with strong, fine shirting cotton. At the stern is the tail or rudder, as it may choose to be called, 12 feet long. The propelling power is an engine, with furnace, boilers, smoke-stack, &c., weighing 237½ lbs., and the propellers a pair of twin screws, acting forward or backward, weighing 50 lbs., revolving on hollow shafts of 90 lbs. The frame, including engine-room, weighs 300 lbs., and the water and fuel 100 lbs.—the total weight ready for journeying, with cloth, netting, mooring ropes, &c., is 1,171 lbs. Holding 14,500 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, she depends on that and her form and bulk, with wings extended, to float, while the regulated angular action of her propellers and rudder are to send her up, down or around about. The people really seem to think it amounts to something. *Nous verrons.*

Grand Trunk Railroad.

The *Alta* is urgent that the liberality and energy of the Oregon people in undertaking their new "Central" Railroad, may be taken up and continued by California in projecting the road as far as the navigable Colorado. The Congressional land grant is 12,800 acres per mile of superb forest and grain land; the State aid is $10,000 per mile in gold-bearing bonds—an aggregate of $1,000,000. Cash and land subscriptions of $1,000,000 more are being raised and then the Company commences to build. One hundred and seventy-five miles of this road from Portland to the Willamette Valley, will raise Portland to the side of San Francisco as a grain and flour port, and the *Alta* thus exclaims:

"If Oregon, with but her resources in grain, timber and fruit, can afford to give a million dollars toward 175 miles of railway, this State, with its infinite wealth in agriculture, minerals and everything society demands, ought to be able to give in proportion for a Grand Trunk Road from the Colorado to the Oregon line. We may be sure that the Oregon Central will not stop at the head of the Willamette; it will go on through the Valley of the Umpqua, and through the Valley of Rogue River, until it reaches California. Will California—will San Francisco—do something toward meeting the Oregonians, and uniting the two great rivers of the Pacific Coast?"

The Case of Rev. S. M. Merrill.

This gentleman, recently located at North Adams, and whose peculiar conduct a short time since brought his name into unenviable notoriety, has addressed a letter to the Troy *Times*, wherein he pleads guilty to some of the charges made against him. He puts forth some extenuating circumstances, and gives a brief history of his ministerial career, the whole being so remarkable that we give the letter entire:

To the Editor of the Troy Times:

As my name and acts have occupied the thoughts and feelings of the public to an unusual degree, and in a most deplorable relation, and as my name in this connection came first before the public through the columns of your paper, will you grant me the favor of making to the world a plain statement of the leading facts connected with my history since I entered public life? It is the dearest boon I can ever ask at your hands, and I know you will not find it in your heart to refuse me. The generous manner in which you sought to repair an injury done me, and for which you not only had the hearty commendation of the Press, but my own gratitude, assures me you will not refuse to hear and help me now. In 1848 I left school at the request of several ministers, and went to Warren circuit to aid the preachers stationed upon that field. The circuit comprised six towns. I was a poor boy, but eighteen years old, had thin, poor clothes, and was over $100 in debt. A gentleman gave me a cast-off overcoat to keep me from suffering with the cold, and another gave me the use of a horse for part of the year. I hoped to be able to save enough to pay my debts and get me some clothes that year. But the other two ministers had families dependent on them for support, and the people for the most part were poor, and it took all they could give to take care of them; so I worked through the year and received but $4 and my board. At the close of the year I was sent to another circuit, where I was compelled to buy a horse and carriage. I had no money, and ran into debt for these, and also for clothes to wear. At the end of this year I found that my income had been a trifle less than $100. Of course my debts remained unpaid. They began to trouble me. I ought to have stopped preaching then and gone into some other business and paid my debts. But I was now engaged to be married, and my pride rose up against going and making an open acknowledgment that I must stop preaching and go to work to pay my debts. This was my first sad mistake. But others said I had better continue to preach, I would get better pay in the future. So I hoped, and so I believed. I was married and made the best show I could for housekeeping. At the conference of 1851 I was appointed to Washington Mountain, Mass. With my wife and one child, I went to my post. There I found no house to live in and nothing to keep house with. There was no church, but an old store in which to preach. I went to work with a good heart, but troubled with my debts on every side. I sold my horse to help me to live. At the end of the year I went to the conference and reported a new church finished and paid for. I had received two hundred dollars salary. At this conference I was removed two hundred and fifty miles to the Canada lines in Vermont. I had not one dollar to pay my expenses. I borrowed the money, took my sick wife with a babe but three weeks old in her weary arms, and far among strangers we made our sad way. Here, too, I found a field of five towns to travel over, and no means to buy a horse. Then I ought to have stopped preaching. But no; a gentleman trusted me for a horse and carriage. Now I was in debt six hundred dollars. My conscience told me I ought to go into some other business and pay my debts. But pride, and the ill-timed advice of friends, kept me back. This Winter I was so thinly clad, and so exposed to the fearful cold of that mountain region, that my health gave way and sickness and expense followed. Two years after, my eldest daughter was stricken down with hip-joint disease, from which she has never recovered. For days and months we carried her in our arms. We left nothing undone which love could suggest or skill accomplish to gain relief, but in vain. Now I had not only debts overwhelming me with confusion, but a living death filling our hearts with the profoundest sorrow. O, the anguish of those days none can tell. Thus the days passed heavily on, and my burdens bowed me to the very dust. In 1861 I was appointed to the City of Albany. The gloom and horrors of civil war were now coming upon the nation. For one year I performed the work of my ministry as faithfully as I knew how, and at the same time devoted my energies and influence to aid the war committees in sustaining public meetings and securing volunteers for the army. In 1862 I went with my regiment, the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York, to the field of contest. I stayed as long as I could, and did my duty as well as I knew how. I had left my wife with seven helpless children to care for, that I might do something for my country in her hour of danger. This service had so increased my financial embarrassments that it seemed to me I must sink and go distracted. At this time I made several attempts to get into business to relieve myself and pay my debts. Those who trusted me, felt hard because I would not pay them. I walked my house or the open streets day after day not knowing what to do, I preached as well as I could under such trials. I many times even contemplated suicide, but from this my whole moral nature recoiled with horror. When those whom I owed asked me for money, I would give them all I had, and promised them more as soon as I could get it. I ought to have laid aside all pride, and appealed to a generous public to help me; but I thought my family would feel disgraced, and look upon themselves as paupers, so I hoped for better days, and suffered on. My conscience, meanwhile, began to grow more and more indifferent to duty. I sought temporary relief in travel and society. I sought the more joyous and worldly persons for company. In 1864, I was stationed at North Adams; here I found a generous and good people. I tried to serve them faithfully and well; indeed, I worked beyond my strength. In a protracted meeting which I held there I was engaged one hundred and twenty-three nights in succession. My nervous system became weak and over-excited.

My debts perfectly overwhelmed me at times. I sought the society of the young, and where most freedom and gayety could be found there I visited most frequently. This gave occasion for talk. Some scandal soon started in connection with my name. But as God is true, I only sought this society in preference to the more sober to drown my trouble of mind. I was proud and willful, and would not listen to the counsel of friends. Up to this time my reputation as a minister had not materially suffered. As the last year drew to a close my reputation was suffering more than I was at the time aware of. I was indiscreet. I called at the house of the family with whom my name has been so sadly associated more frequently than I ought to have done. I did not only myself an injury, but the family also. But God knows I did not intend to injure any one. Two or three of the family were members of the choir and excellent singers. This served to furnish relief from the gloom and darkness which had settled down upon me. I always appeared cheerful. But it was all put on. I was miserable indeed. When on my way West, I met the lady whose name has been so unfortunately associated with my own in Troy, and accompanied her to Albany—a most careless and imprudent step. This gave occasion for that awful article which appeared in the *Times*, charging us with an elopement. When that article was published we were more than 200 miles apart, and when the paper was handed me and I read the article the last ray of light seemed to be extinguished. I was on my way home. Oh God! my mind wandered and my brain was on fire. I tried to pray. I wept and walked the boat. I returned to Troy and secured a retraction in the papers. But whatever paper I took in my hands from distant parts of the country my eyes were horrified with the most extravagant and false statements in relation to me. And here I desire to say, that no part of the blame or censure belonging to me for imprudence or wrong doing in this whole matter should be cast upon the young lady involved in this sad affair. I am older, and on my uncovered head let the blows of condemnation fall. I am to blame. Every fair minded person will see that what I now say cannot be said to screen me or in any way help my case, further than as truth will do it. But as God is my judge, and as I expect to give a strict account at His bar in the last great day for all I speak and do, and as I hope for acquittal when all men shall stand silent before God, so far as any crime is concerned with me, or any other being on earth, as far as I know, that young lady is as pure as the stars that shine over her head by night, or the sun which lights her path by day. I went home to my desolate and sorrow-bowed family. I tried to hope. I tried to pray. A horror of darkness came over me. I owed full $1,000, $300 of which was bank paper just due, and but $100 on earth to pay the debts. My reputation was blasted—my hopes crushed. I walked my house. I walked the streets in gloom. I did not know what to do. I resolved to throw myself into the river, and either sink to the bottom never to rise or escape in the darkness and never be seen by any one I knew. I arranged the grim and dreadful work with the hot tears burning their way down my face. I plunged wildly and madly into the stream. But, oh God! The agonizing cries of my poor affrighted boys tore into my bleeding heart. I made my way out far down the river. I ran to my house, and passing up through the cellar, got some dry clothes and started on my dreary and desolate course toward Canada. All night long I walked, and cried and prayed, those fearful cries tearing into my heart and making me sick and faint. But the awful deed was done. The ruin was accomplished. For two weeks I moved about from place to place a walking desolation. For the first time it occurred to me that my life insurance might be paid to my wife, supposing me drowned, and at last subject her and my family to the additional disgrace of being suspected of complicity in wrong. I wanted them to be pure and innocent as the light of heaven. This I could not bear. I went to my desolate room and wrote a letter to my distracted family that I was alive, and not to take any money on my life insurance. Oh God, what an hour was that! I began to realize, as I had not done before, the awful fall I had experienced. Oh, I held my poor throbbing temples in my hands. I lay in agony upon the floor. I tried to pray. When that letter was once in the office I felt an indescribable relief. But oh, the sadness of my poor heart! What sleepless nights! What long, weary, desolate days! Oh, my poor CORDELIA—the companion of my youth! How true, and pure, and forgiving! My poor children! Forsaking all their childish sports to mourn for one whom they had loved and trusted with the faith and purity of the angels! All these things hung upon me and filled me with a horror of darkness. How many times I asked myself the question, is this true, or is it a hideous dream—some horrid nightmare, from which I shall awake to find myself at my home, safe and happy? But alas! it is true. And now, how can language give adequate expression to the thoughts and feelings of such a sad and desolate heart as mine! How I have wronged them! I will not blame any one, but myself. I will attempt no excuse whatever; I alone am to blame. I ought to have suffered on, if need be, till death. Then there is the Church of God, for which I have worked so hard. How I have injured and disgraced her! How I have wounded and wronged the ministers! How I have loved and prayed for them! God knows I did not intend to harm one of them! Oh! the communities where I have lived; how I have wronged them all! And the whole public, how I have insulted and wounded it. Oh! I am a poor, desolate, helpless, ruined man! I come to the Church, to the ministers of all denominations, to the world, to the people of Plattsburgh, who have been so distracted, but so forgiving and kind, and hold up my trembling hands, and raise to you my weary, longing eyes, and ask you to forgive me. By all that is humane and tender, by all that is to be hoped for in this world, and by all that is to be desired in the next, I ask you to forgive me! "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." Oh, think of my long public life, without one stain upon it, save my debts, which, God knows, many of them I could not help, and then find it in your hearts to forgive me. Oh, think of my wife, noble, generous and pure—think of my poor children, who in their grief have forgotten to play, and for their sake forgive me, and extend a friendly hand to me once more. If I had ever betrayed your trust before, I would not ask it. But surely you will not refuse me now. Oh, think of your own happy homes, and mine all desolate and sad—think of your own sweet children, some of whom are in heaven; and then think of mine, and for their sake forgive me. I am prostrate in the dust—I am helpless and homeless—I lift up my poor trembling hands once more, and ask you to forgive and help me. Yours, in penitence and sorrow,

S. M. MERRILL.

A Perilous Leap.

From the Nashville Banner.

The Sheriff of Marion County, accompanied by a posse of six men, got on the northward bound train on the N. and C. Road, at Bridgeport, last Tuesday, in charge of two prisoners who had been sentenced by the Criminal Court of Marion County to the Penitentiary for stealing. As the officer had not been able to procure handcuffs, the old-fashioned method of securing the prisoners was resorted to, viz.: fastening their arms to a stick placed at the back.

Feeling confident that the convicts could not effect their escape while the train was in motion, the drowsy Sheriff and his assistants had, before 12 o'clock, sunk into a sound slumber. The conductor noticed glances and keys passing between the prisoners, and suspected that they would attempt to escape. He therefore woke up the Sheriff, who, however, contented himself with giving a grunt of intense dissatisfaction, and relapsed into dreamland. This was repeated two or three times.

The prisoners had in the meantime succeeded in untying themselves, and as soon as quiet was restored, ran to the front end of the car but found the door locked. They then rushed to the rear door, intent on getting out of the clutches of the law at any risk. The Sheriff awoke, but too late to prevent a result clearly brought about by his own culpable neglect of duty. He shouted to the rascals to stop, they answered with a yell and jumped off the train. At this time the cars were running at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. As the convicts were seen to fall on their heads it was at first supposed that they had both been killed. The conductor at once ran the train back to the spot, but the Sheriff, after searching the bushes for a few moments, came to the conclusion that the Penitentiary had been effectually cheated out of two inmates, and that their custodian was likely to get a thorough rating on his return home.

PERSONAL.—Among the Americans registered at Hof Ragatz, Zurich, Switzerland, for the week ending June 22, were: Hon. R. B. Washburne, Illinois; Hon. Montgomery Gibbs, New-York; Hon. Geo. Harrington, United States Minister to Switzerland; Hon. Justin S. Morrell, Vermont; Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. Rufus Divinel, Maine; Hon. Charles A. Page, United States Consul at Zurich; and Gov. A. G. Curtin, Pennsylvania.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Presiding Judge Leonard.

Nos.
27—People ex rel. Mott vs. Connelly.
36—Moore vs. Haskell.
40—Frowin vs. Budd.
41—Cook vs. State National Bank, Boston.
53—Massura et al. vs. Stillman et al.
62—Dana vs. Strasburger et al.
70—Wicks vs. Redlich.
94—Savage vs. Sherman.
96—Ratcliff vs. Van Vliet.
97—Waterbury vs. Ross.

Nos.
98—The same vs. same.
101—Fisher vs. Powell.
105—Burnass vs. Knoxville and Kentucky R. R. Co.
106—Waterbury vs. Ross.
107—In re. Sterling and The People's Clothes Wringer Co.
118—In re. S. and H. Quarry Co. vs. Wetmore, an Attorney.
123—Oppenheim vs. Schmidt
129—Fisk vs. Harricott.
130—Bell vs. Whitmore.

The call commences at No.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Thursday, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE PUBLIC BONDS—THEIR TAXATION BY STATE AUTHORITY—SALE—PATENT REVOCATION.

James L. Witherspoon et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Duncan and Flanigan, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas.—Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court:

The State of Arkansas, on her admission into the Union, made a compact with the General Government not to tax the public lands within the State, nor interfere with their primary disposal by the United States, or with the regulations adopted by Congress for securing the title in them to purchasers. It is claimed that this compact has been broken by the decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas in this case.

The facts on which the claim is based are these: On the 23d day of May, 1828, a portion of the public domain within the limits of the Territory of Arkansas was, by treaty, ceded to the Cherokee Indians, west of the Mississippi River, and suitable provision made for the removal of the settlers from it. As an indemnity for the loss of improvements and the trouble and expense of removing; each settler who did remove was entitled, by an act of Congress, to enter, at the proper land office in Arkansas, two quarter sections of the public lands of the Territory, and the sale of which was authorized by law.

The children of Timothy Harrell (one of the settlers on those ceded lands) furnished the required proof to the register and receiver of the land office at Little Rock, of the settlement, removal and subsequent death of their father, and were, on the 22d day of May, 1830, allowed to enter the lands in controversy. The proper certificate of this donation entry, as it is called, was transmitted, as is usual in land entries, to the General Land Office at Washington; but, for some unexplained reason, a patent was not issued for the lands embraced in it until the 5th day of February, 1846. By mistake, owing, doubtless, to the neglect of the land officers at Little Rock to make the proper cancellation on their books, and to the multiplication of land districts, these same lands were entered at the Land Office at Washington, (within which district they were then included,) on the 8th day of June, 1846, by Gabriel W. Denton, who received the usual certificate of purchase. This entry was canceled by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the issuance of the patent to the heirs of Harrell, and in February, 1849, the purchase money refunded to Denton.

In 1842 these lands were listed for taxation by the authorities of Arkansas in the name of Denton, and sold (because the taxes were unpaid) to Duncan and Flanigan, the defendants in error, who received a deed for them after the time for redemption had expired, and by means of a proceeding peculiar to Arkansas, had their title conferred by the decree of the proper Court of record. Hardy, dearraigning title through the heirs of Harris, filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of Clark County, where the lands were situated, to annul the tax title thus acquired, and so quiet his own title. The Circuit Court at the hearing of the case dismissed the bill, and on appeal the Supreme Court of the State affirmed the decree.

This writ of error is brought to review that decision. It is not the province of this Court to interfere with the policy of the revenue laws of the States, nor with the interpretation given to them by their Courts. Arkansas has the right to determine the manner of levying and collecting taxes, and can declare that the particular tract of land shall be chargeable with the taxes, no matter who is the owner, or in whose name it is assessed and advertised, and that an erroneous assessment does not vitiate a sale for taxes.

Of course the property must, under the compact, be taxable; but, if it is, the mode of enforcing the payment of taxes is wholly within legislative control. If, therefore, the lands in dispute could be taxed, the decision of the Supreme Court of the State is conclusive, that the assessment, sale, and confirmation, were regular, and divested the title derived through the heirs of Harrell. The taxability of the lands is, then, the only question which we are authorized to consider and determine.

The plaintiffs in error insist that the State had no power to impose a tax on them until the donation entry was actually confirmed, and the patent had emanated. It is conceded that the power had been exercised, from an early period in the history of the State, to levy and collect a tax on lands as soon as entered, and not to wait for the emanation of the patent—a practice that has obtained in nearly all the Western States, whose admission was under a compact similar to that with Arkansas.

Arkansas covenanted to abstain from taxation of the public lands within her limits, and to refrain from legislation that should impede the Federal Government in disposing of them, or interfere with the regulations of Congress for the security of titles. It is clear that the Government has not been hindered in selling them, nor Congress obstructed in securing titles; but it is claimed the contract has been violated, because these lands, when taxed, were owned by the United States. In no just sense can lands be said to be public lands after they have been entered at the Land Office and a certificate of entry obtained. If public lands before the entry, after it they are private property. If subject to sale, the Government has no power to revoke the entry and withhold the patent. A second sale, if the first was authorized by law, confers no right on the buyer, and is a void act.

According to the well-known mode of proceeding at the land offices, (established for the mutual convenience of buyer and seller,) if the party is entitled by law to enter the land, the receiver gives him a certificate of entry reciting the facts, by means of which, in due time, he receives a patent. The contract of purchase is complete when the certificate of entry is executed and delivered, and thereafter the land ceases to be a part of the public domain. The Government agrees to make proper conveyance as soon as it can, and in the meantime holds the naked legal fee in trust for the purchaser who has the equitable title. As the patent emanates directly from the President, it necessarily happens that years elapse, before, in the regular course of business in the general land office, it can issue; and if the right to tax was in abeyance during this time it would work a great hardship to the State, for the purchaser, as soon as he gets his certificate of entry, is protected in his proprietary interest, can take possession and make valuable and lasting improvements, which it would be difficult to seperate from the freehold for the purpose of taxation. If it was the purpose of the Acts of Congress, by which the new States were admitted into the Union, to prohibit taxation until the patent was granted, the national authority would never have suffered, without questioning it, the universal exercise of the power to tax on the basis of the original entry.

This question was fully considered by this Court in Carroll *vs.* Safford, (3 How., 450,) and the views we have presented only reaffirm the doctrines of that case. But it is insisted that there is a difference between a cash and a donation entry; that the one may be complete when the money is paid, but the other is not perfected until it is confirmed by the General Land Office, and the patent issued. That Congress has the entire control of the public lands, can dispose of them for money, or donate them to individuals or classes of persons, cannot be questioned. If the law on the subject is complied with, and the entry conforms to it, it is difficult to see why the right to tax does not attach as well to the donation as to the cash entry. In either case, when the entry is made and certificate given, the particular land is segregated from the mass of public lands, and becomes private property. In the one case the entry is complete when the money is paid; in the other when the required proofs are furnished. In neither can the patent be withheld, if the original entry was lawful.

The power to tax exists as soon as the ownership is changed, and this is effected when the entry is made on the terms and in the modes allowed by law. If this were not so, those who, through the bounty of Congress, get a title to the soil, without money, would enjoy higher privileges and be placed on a better footing than the great body of persons who, by the invitation of the Government, purchase lands with money. Such a discrimination could never have been contemplated by Congress. These principles are well illustrated in the case at bar. The heirs of Harrell, by means of the Cherokee treaty, had a claim to two quarter sections of land in Arkansas. If they furnished proof to the register and receiver of the proper land office of the settlement and removal of their father, and it was occupied and the claim allowed, then they had an equal right to purchase the lands in question with this claim as with money. The claim was allowed, the selections made, and a certificate of entry given, and it was their duty to see that the taxes were paid. It is true that the entry might be set aside at Washington, but this condition attaches to all entries of the public lands. They took upon themselves the risk of confirmation and periled their title when they suffered the lands to be sold for non-payment of taxes. It does appear from the record why the patent was so long delayed; but the claim was finally approved on the original proofs, and the patent, when issued, related back to the original entry. The lands were, therefore, under the laws of the State, properly chargeable with taxes from the date of the first entry in 1830.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Arkansas is affirmed, with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL—SAILING VESSEL BOUND TO HOLD HER COURSE—WHISTLES—CUSTOM.

Benjamin F. Town and others vs. The steamship Western Metropolis.—SHIPMAN, J.—This suit is to recover damages resulting from a collision between the schooner *Mary C. Town*, owned by the libelants, and the steamship *Western Metropolis*, on the Potomac River, at about 8 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 16, 1864. The schooner was bound down the river, and the steamer up. They were both in the coasting trade to and from New-York. The schooner had no local pilot. The steamer had a pilot which she had taken on board in Chesapeake Bay. The schooner had the wind fair, on her port quarter, and was moving at the rate of six to eight knots an hour. The steamer, for twenty minutes or more before the collision, had been running at half-speed—not over five or six miles an hour. Those on the schooner discovered the steamer's lights several miles off. The schooner was discovered by those on the steamer several hundred yards off at least. The witnesses differ widely on this last point. But at all events, she discovered her in ample time to have cleared her, had the schooner held her course. As to the relative positions and courses of the vessels with respect to each other, the decided weight of evidence shows that had they continued their courses no collision would have taken place, each passing to the left or starboard of the other. Several of the most intelligent witnesses on both sides concur on this point. But they did come together, the steamer striking the schooner on her port quarter aft of her main rigging, and inflicting a very severe injury. A collision could not have occurred under these circumstances without grave fault on one side or the other. Whose fault was it in this case? The proofs clearly show:

First—That when the vessels were several hundred yards apart, and before either had made any material change in her course, the steamer sounded one long blast of her whistle.

Second—That the schooner immediately ported her wheel and kept away, to cross the steamer's bow, her Captain understanding that the steamer's whistle required that movement of the schooner.

Third—That at the same instant the steamer's wheel was starboarded, and the vessels soon came together, the bow of the steamer striking the port quarter of the schooner, as already stated.

It is not difficult to see where the fault lies in this case. It is now settled as a rule of navigation in this country, that when a steamer and sailing vessel are meeting, whether the latter is close-hauled or has the wind free, it is the duty of the steamer to avoid the sailing vessel. (The *Osprey*, Sprague's dec., 245; *St. John vs.* Paine, 10 How., 577; steamboat *Oregon vs.* Rocca, 18 How., 570.) It follows of course that the sailing vessel is bound to keep her course. The duty of clearing her having been thrown on the steamer, she is bound not to shift her course, and thus embarrass the latter's movements.

In the present case Capt. Fox, of the schooner, ported his helm and attempted to cross the bows of the steamer and go to the right. In doing so, he supposed that he was obeying the signal given by the steamer, the long blast of her whistle, and that it was his duty to do so. Nothing could be more erroneous. The rule that one blast of a whistle indicates that both vessels are to go to the right, and two blasts that they are to go to the left, has no application to the meeting of a sailing vessel and a steamer. It is a regulation which applies only to steamers when about to pass each other. No steamer in meeting a sailing vessel can direct her to go to the right or to the left. The former is bound to clear the latter, and the latter is bound to hold her course. The master of the schooner did not understand his duty. He says that the moment he heard her whistle he knew what to do. He gave orders to the man at the wheel to put it hard up. He undertook to go to the right, for so he understood the signal. In this he is confirmed by several of his own witnesses, who belonged to his crew. The only material difference between them is that one or two of them say that Capt. Fox seemed to be in doubt as to the meaning of the whistle, and inquired of the mate or some one else, who replied that it meant to go to the right. At all events, that was the conclusion, and the order was given to port the helm. Thus the great fault which produced the collision originated in misapprehension of the rule of navigation by those on board the schooner.

An effort was made on the trial to prove that the schooner followed a local custom prevailing on the Potomac River, by which steamers notify sailing vessels by one long sound of the whistle to pass to the right. But this effort signally failed. One witness states that it is the custom on that river for steamers to give one short blast to sailing vessels to go to the right, and two for them to go to the left. Another witness states that the rule on that river is about the same between sailing vessels and steamers as between two steamers. If the steamer blows one whistle the sailing vessel is to port or go to the right. Still another testifies that one long blast would be notice to a sailing vessel to go to the right.* Several of the witnesses say that this was the custom during the war, and some intimations were thrown out that it was a rule established by the Quartermaster's Department to avoid collisions on the river. Another witness does not confine the custom to the Potomac River, but states that it prevails on Long Island Sound and in the East River. On the other side, witnesses were called who denied the existence of any such custom. The proof, on the whole, falls short of establishing the custom set up, even on the Potomac River. But if it were much stronger this Court would not regard it. A custom like this, in derogation of a plain and important rule of maritime law governing the movement of vessels, sanctioned by the highest tribunal in the country, is entitled to little favor, and I doubt very much whether any court would give it a sanction.

Several witnesses were asked if the steamer had ported at the time she blew her whistle, instead of starboarding, whether the collision would not have been avoided? Some answered that they thought it would, very likely. But the steamer had a right to expect that the schooner would hold her course, and upon that assumption she could safely starboard. She blew her whistle as a signal to call the attention of the schooner, and not for the latter to change her course. The whole difficulty grew out of the misapprehension of the object of the whistle on the part of those in charge of the schooner. All that could be done by the steamer to avoid the accident, after the schooner had put her wheel up and sheered across her bow, was to reverse her engine, which she did.

I am aware that the Captain of the schooner states that, just before the whistle was sounded, he anticipated trouble; but he is not uniformly sustained by his own witnesses on this point. John Smith, his lookout, says that he thinks that the vessels would have passed had not the whistle been blown and neither vessel changed her course. Kartzenburg, the pilot of the steamer, was examined in behalf of the libelants, and stated that, had neither vessel changed her course they would have passed two hundred yards apart. As already stated, I think the weight of the evidence decidedly shows that no collision would have taken place had both vessels continued their courses on which they were sailing immediately prior to sounding the whistle. As the schooner first deviated from her course in violation of a plain rule of navigation, she must be deemed chargeable with the consequences which resulted.

Several of the hands on board of the steamer were examined by the libelants to prove that there was great confusion and contradictory orders on board, the Second Mate giving one order and the Mate another. But their statements are inconsistent with each other, with the obvious facts, and with the testimony of the officers of the steamer. I therefore give them little or no credit.

Let the libel be dismissed with costs.

For libelants, D. & T. McMahon; for claimants, Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER BETWEEN TWO STEAMBOATS.

The Brooklyn Ferry Company vs. The Steamboat Commonwealth.—SHIPMAN, J.—The libelants are owners of the steam ferry-boat *Warren*, which they run on their ferry route from the foot of Roosevelt-street, New-York, to the foot of South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District. On the morning of the 28th of November, 1863, a collision took place between the *Warren* and the steamboat *Commonwealth*, in the East River. The *Warren* was bound from her New-York to her Brooklyn slip. The *Commonwealth* had come through the Sound, and was bound down the river to her dock. The latter struck the former on her port side, just abaft the wheel, doing considerable damage. The owners of the *Warren* charge the fault on the *Commonwealth*, and have brought this suit to recover the damages done to their boat.

The witnesses for the two boats are in plain contradiction on the most material question in the case. Those for the *Warren* insist that immediately after she came out of her slip she blew one whistle for the *Commonwealth* to go to the right, and that the *Warren* kept off to do the same. That the *Commonwealth* was then near the New-York shore; that the latter made no answer to the signal, but soon began to starboard, and sheer toward the Brooklyn side, until she reached a point a little east of the middle of the river, where she struck the *Warren* as stated.

On the other hand, the witnesses for the *Commonwealth* say that the latter was coming down the river near the middle, when the *Warren* was seen coming out of her slip; that the latter blew two whistles, the signal that both were to go to the left, and straightened up the river; that the *Commonwealth* answered by two whistles, and continued her course down the river without change until the *Warren* ported her wheel and sheered across the *Commonwealth's* track, when the latter immediately reversed her engine, but that it was too late to avoid the collision.

Another large steamer, the *City of Boston*, was passing down the river on the port bow of the *Commonwealth* and a little ahead of her.

It is impossible to reconcile the statements of the witnesses. Both accounts cannot be true, and, after carefully considering them, I accept that of the witnesses for the *Commonwealth* as the most reliable. Babbington, the pilot of the *Warren*, and her most important witness, is clearly mistaken on two points. One, as to the position of the *Commonwealth* in relation to her distance from the shore; the other, in regard to the position and movement of the *City of Boston*. If he had understood correctly the positions of the approaching boats, it is not to be supposed that he would have attempted to pass to the left of both, or to the left of the *Commonwealth* and between her and the *City of Boston*. His statement that when he discovered these boats they were a quarter of a mile apart—the former close in to the New-York shore and the latter to the Brooklyn shore—is shown to be erroneous. But I do not propose to rehearse the evidence. I am satisfied that the decree should be for the claimants. Let the decree therefore be entered dismissing the libel with costs.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for libelants; Martin & Smith for claimants.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

DISTILLING WITHOUT PAYING SPECIAL TAX.

A man named Alfred Brown, Jr., was yesterday arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal, and taken before Commissioner STILLWELL, charged with distilling whisky without paying the required special tax. The accused was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 23.

By Judge Leonard.

William E. Brown et al., *vs.* David Frank et al.; execution and judgment set aside on payment of $10 costs of opening the order dismissing the motion. Cordelia R. Statia *vs.* Stephen A. Statia; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 23.

By Judge Brady.

Brupbacker *vs.* Ackerman; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 23, 1867.

$110,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	109⅛	50	Canton Co.	49½
			100	do	49⅝
$0,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	109¾	100	Bos. Water P.	22⅞
			150	Pacific Mail	147
6,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. R. '65, New	106⅝	200	do	147¼
			250	do	147⅝
$40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108⅝	10	do	148
			20	do ....2d call	147½
$80,000	do	108⅝	200	do	147¾
2,000	do	108¾	300	N. Y. Central	109¾
$00,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '67, N. Issue	108⅝	1400	do	109⅜
			20	do	110
$20,000	do	108⅝	200	do ....2d call	109¾
$0,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102½	100	do	109¾
1,000	do	102½	1200	Erie Railroad	72⅝
$17,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Series	107⅞	100	do s30	72⅞
			20	do	72
6,000	do	107⅞	100	do ....2d call	72⅝
2,000	N. Y. S. 6s, '75	100½	100	do	72⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c	68½	200	Hud. Riv. R.	120
3,000	Tenn. 6s New	66½	30	N. Y. & N. H. R.	120
6,000	do	66¾	50	Mich. Cen.	110½
6,000	do	66⅞	15	[illegible]	118
6,000	do ....2d call	67⅛	700	do	116⅝
4,000	Virginia 6s, new	50½	50	do b30	116⅞
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	83½	200	do b30	116¾
5,000	N. Car. 6s ....x-c	57	500	do	106⅝
45,000	do	58	400	do	107
20,000	N. Car. 6s ....New	58	100	M. S. & N. I. s30	81
20,000	do	57½	100	do s30	81⅛
10,500	do ....2d call	58	200	do	81¼
41,000	Missouri 6s	103½	100	do	81⅛
10,000	do	103⅜	500	do	81⅛
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅞	800	do	81⅛
10,000	do	26⅞	600	do	81⅛
1,700	Ohio Pr. C.	65	300	do ....2d call	81⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	95¼	100	Ill. Cen.	119
500	do	95	200	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅛
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	97	2600	do	92⅝
1,000	Goshen L. Bds.	99½	100	do	92⅝
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	89¾	400	do	92⅝
1,000	Morris & Es. 1st M	96	500	Chi. & N. W.	47⅛
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	83¼	500	do b30	47⅜
15	Ocean Bank	102	300	do	47½
50	Bank of N. Amer.	106	100	do ....2d call	47⅝
50	Park Bank	142	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	71⅞
16	Ninth Nat. Bank	108	2200	do	72
35	Cen. Nat. Bank	105	1500	do	72⅛
15	St. Nicholas Bank	108	100	do	72¼
50	Bk. of Com.	117	300	Chi. & R. I.	102⅜
5	Continental Bank	104	100	do	103
30	Wells & F Ex.	67	600	do	102⅞
100	do	66¾	200	do s30	102⅞
100	Adams Ex. Co.	72½	1500	Mil. & St. P. R.	49
2	Amer. Ex.	71	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	64⅜
100	Wyom. Val. Co.	10	400	do	64⅞
300	Butler Coal	19	1500	do	64⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	38½	200	do ....2d call	64⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	49	500	Tol. W. & W.	50⅛
200	do s30	49	100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	103⅛
200	Quick. Min.	35	800	do	103⅛
100	do	35½	1000	do	103⅜
200	do b30	35¼	100	do 2d call	103⅜
100	Mar. Pref.	23	100	Alt. & T. H.	53
400	At. Mail	113¼	10	Chi. & Alt.	114
400	do ....2d call	113			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	110⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co.	35
55,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		50	Erie R.	72¾
	First Ser.	108⅛	700	do	72⅝
15,000	do 2d Ser.	107½	100	do	72⅞
100,000	do	107⅜	700	Reading R.	106⅝
160,000	do ....3d Ser.	107¾	100	Mich. Cen.	110¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s. ....new	67	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7	83¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	47⅞
50,000	O. & M. C.	26⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	72⅛
100	Adams Ex.	72½	650	Chic. & R. I.	102⅝
100	do	72	200	do	102
400	Wells Fargo Ex.	67	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	122
50	do	66¾	200	Mil. & St. P.	49⅛
50	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ⅌		200	do	49⅜
	cent. paid	16½	800	do	49⅞
200	West. U. Tel	48⅝	1000	M. & St. P. Pf	65⅛
100	do	48⅞	100	do b30	65⅛
100	At. Mail	113	500	Tol., W. & W.	50⅞
100	Mariposa Min.	10½	200	do b30	51
200	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	147⅜	800	P., F. W. & C.	103⅛
1400	N. Y. Cen.	109⅞	500	do	103⅞
600	do	109⅞	1500	do	104
200	do b10	109⅜	300	do	103⅜
800	do	109⅜	72	do	103⅝
40	do	110	100	Alt. & T. H.	53
100	Hud. Riv. R.	119¼	200	Chi. & Alt. R.	115
100	do	119⅜			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Wells, Fargo & Co. E	67	100	M. & St. P.	48⅞
100	Adams Ex. Co.	72¾	100	do	49
100	Mar. Pref.	23	1500	M. S. & N. I.	81¼
100	do	23¾	300	do	81⅜
200	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	147½	200	do s10	81⅜
100	do	147⅞	200	do c	81⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	113	100	do b3	81⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	49¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	111
500	do	49⅜	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	92⅜
800	N. Y. Cen.	109⅝	400	do	92⅜
300	do c	109⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	121½
200	do b30	109½	200	do	121½
1800	Erie R.	72⅝	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅝
600	do c	72½	300	do c	102⅜
3500	do	72⅝	200	do b10	102⅝
300	do b30	72¾	400	do	102⅝
400	do b10	72¾	400	Chi. & N. W.	47½
4600	do	72⅞	1800	do	47⅛
300	do s10	72⅝	300	do b3	47⅛
1400	do b3	72⅝	400	do c	47⅛
800	Reading R.	106⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	71⅜
200	do b10	107	200	do b10	71⅞
400	do c	106⅞	500	do	71⅞
400	do b30	107	800	do b3	72
100	Tol., W. & W.	50½	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅛
200	do	50⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Adams Ex. Co.	72⅝	200	Mariposa b10	11
300	Mar. Min. Pf	22½	1200	Reading R.	106⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	49	600	do	106⅞
200	do	48⅞	400	do b10	106⅞
100	do b15	49	600	do b3	106⅞
200	do c	48⅞	300	do b30	106⅞
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	109⅝	500	M. S. & N. I.	82
1800	do	109⅝	800	do	82¼
400	do c	109⅝	300	do c	82⅛
1200	do	109⅝	200	do b10	82⅛
2800	do	109⅝	600	do b3	82⅛
600	do	109⅞	400	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅜
400	do b30	110	300	do c	102½
300	do	109⅞	500	do b3	102½
600	do b3	110	400	do	102⅝
800	do	110	500	Chic. & N. W.	47⅝
1800	Erie R.	73	800	do	47⅞
5200	do	72⅞	200	do c30	47⅝
600	do	72⅞	300	do c	47⅝
700	do s10	72⅞	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	72⅞
2200	do b3	72⅞	300	do c	72¼
800	do b10	73	200	do b10	72⅞
900	do c	72⅞	500	do s3	72¼
300	do s5	72⅞	300	do b3	72⅜
500	do b15	73	200	P., F. W. & C.	103⅛
600	do b10	72⅞	100	do b10	103⅛
300	do b4	72⅞	500	Butler Coal	20
600	do c	72⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	26⅞	200	West. U. Tel.	48⅝
100	Pacific Mail	147⅜	100	do b10	48⅝
100	do b3	147⅜	200	do	48⅞
600	N. Y. Cen.	109⅞	100	T., W. & W.	50⅞
100	do s10	109⅞	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅛
200	do b15	109⅞	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	82
300	do	109⅞	200	do s10	81⅞
4600	Erie R.	72⅞	300	do b3	82
200	do b10	72⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅞
800	do b3	72⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	121¾
200	do s10	72⅞	300	Chi. & R. I.	102½
500	do b5	72⅞	400	do	101
400	do s5	72¾	600	do	101⅞
300	do b30	73	100	do s30	101
200	do s10	72⅞	300	do	101⅜
300	Hud. R. R.	119⅞	200	Chic & N. W.	47⅞
100	do	119⅞	400	do	47
1200	Reading. R	106⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. P.	71⅞
200	do b10	106⅝	200	do b3	72
200	do s10	106⅞	300	do s3	71⅞
500	do b5	106¾			

TUESDAY, July 23—P. M.

Nearly all the sales in the Gold Room to-day were at 139⅞ ⅌ cent. No serious effort is made to place the advance above 140 ⅌ cent., as it is known that the Treasury has a large available balance which it might be convenient to turn into Currency at about this figure. Mr. VAN DYCK, the Assistant Treasurer, has returned to his post after a fortnight's Summer vacation in the country. The exports of Gold by the *Scotia* to-morrow have been increased to-day about a million of dollars, so that the total shipment, as at present, looks like $1,800,000. It is surmised that one or two shipments have been made on Gold Room account, to relieve the upward speculation of so much Cash Gold on the market. Confirmatory of this theory, first-class Bills on London have been done to-day at 110 ⅌ cent., sixty days, and the rate for short sight is only ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. higher. The trade demand for Exchange is dull, though a good many India and South American credits have been settled for the present steamer. The California treasure was permitted to come up from Quarantine to-day. Part of it is included in the *Scotia's* shipment for England, and another portion will go out by the Bremen steamer on Thursday.

The Money market shows a steady ease at from 4 to 6 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, the rule of the Street on approved collateral being 5 ⅌ cent. The exceptions at the lower figure are in favor of loans on pledge of the Public Funds, while on the other hand some of the Banks continue to charge their dealers 6 ⅌ cent. for carrying over other Stocks.

The Public Funds were firm and animated through the forenoon. The heaviest demand was for the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865–67, July and January. A very large amount of these new bonds are being daily issued in conversion of the first series of 7.30s, due 15th of August, prox., but it is remarked that but few of the holders are disposed to sell them at the going favorable rates. Most of these parties have held the 7.30s for several years, and evidently mean to hold on to the Gold-bearing 6 ⅌ cents which they now receive in exchange from the Government. This is not to be wondered at, considering that, with Gold at 140 ⅌ cent., scarcely any other security, of the same high class, is so entirely reliable for 8@8¼ ⅌ cent. per annum interest in Currency as the 5-20s. The State bonds are steady to-day. The Railway speculation quite buoyant. New-York Central sold as high as 110 ⅌ cent.; Erie at 72⅞@73, Hudson 120, Rock Island 102⅞@103, Reading 107, and the general Western list in about the same proportion. There was a large business done in nearly all descriptions, though not equal in amount to what might have been reasonably looked for after so important a rise since Monday morning. The old Express Stocks, on the Miscellaneous list, were again in demand, and the Steamship lines ran up to 113 for Atlantic and 148 for Pacific Mail. The Western Telegraph not quite so firm as yesterday.

Among the Railways, the severest contest between *Bull* and *Bear* continues on Erie. On the other New-York, and most of the Western roads, the *Bulls* have the market in their own control, with the aid of continued reinforcements from outside the Street. There is also a large support of the same character to the movement in Erie, and the belief is strong among some of the leaders in the movement (many of them are evidently unknown, personally, to the Street, operating as they do, with considerable boldness, through their brokers,) that higher figures will be made before the close of the present week.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. There was something of a lull in the Railway market at the close of the day, but no strong disposition to press sales at the partial decline from the extreme sales of the forenoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102¼	N. West Pref.	71½	72¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅜	Rock Island	102⅝	102⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108⅝	108⅝	Fort Wayne	102⅞	104¼
N. Y. Central	108⅞	109⅞	W. U. Telegraph	49⅜	48⅝
Erie	72½	73	Cumberland	38⅜	38⅜
Hudson	119⅞	119⅞	Mariposa, Pref.	23⅜	22⅝
Reading	106⅝	106⅞	St. Paul Pref.	64½	65⅛
Mich. Southern	80⅞	82	Pacific Mail	147½	147⅝
Pittsburgh	92⅜	92⅞	Toledo & Wabash	49⅞	50⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅞	67	American Gold	140	139⅞
Northwest	47½	47⅞	Bills on London	110⅛	110½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	110⅛	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1871	117
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	110
5-20, reg., 1862	109	End. cou.. 1874	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	10-40 reg.	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅛	7 3-10 1st series	108⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅞
5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅞
Oregon W. L 1881	102½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	102	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	97
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	68½
N. Y. Bounty loan	105½	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	66½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Virginia 6s, x-c	50
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds.	50½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Georgia 6s	73
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100¼	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	83½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Car. 6s.	68
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	57
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	North Carolina n. bds.	57½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	97	Missouri 6s	103⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	100½	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	103
Illinois all 6s	99	California 7s	123⅛
Indiana 5 ⅌ ct	93	Cal. 7s. large bonds	98
Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1868	97		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Market	111
Manhattan	136	Nassau	105½
Merchants'	116	Shoe and Leather	109
America	136½	Corn Exchange	122
Phenix	105	Continental	103½
Fulton	150	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	106
Commerce	116½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	118
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Park	142
Ocean	102	Manuf's & Merchants	100
American Exchange	116	Central National	105
Bank of North Am'a	105½	Fourth National	107½
Hanover	112	Ninth National	108
Irving	105	Tenth National	108
Metropolitan	129		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95⅞	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 1876	110	Gt. Western 1st M.. '88.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	110	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73
Erie 1st mort.. 1867	104¼	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 1st endorsed	101¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	100	Chi. & R. I. Con. Pa. Is.	89½
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	92	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s. f. '85	103⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Har. 3d. M. & S. F., '68	98	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	109	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & Alton Income	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line. 68	99	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	55
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	104½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	113	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	83	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85½
Con. 7 ⅌ c. 1st M.	88	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	101
Lack & W Bds.	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98		

We referred yesterday to the State Bonds of Georgia. We are now indebted to Messrs. SCOTT, ZEREGA & Co., Bankers, No. 22 William-street, for the figures of the present public debt and resources of Georgia:

7 ⅌ cents, with railway lien		$3,030,000
Other 6 and 7 ⅌ cents		2,842,000
Arrears of interest		384,635
Total public debt		$6,256,635
Railway and other property of State	$11,018,600	
Bonds in the Treasury not sold	990,000	
		$12,008,600
Excess of means over debt		$5,751,965

The Western and Atlantic Road, the exclusive property of the State, is valued at ten million of dollars, and pays net to the State Treasury $50,000 per month, or $600,000 per annum. The taxables that go into the Treasury, exclusive of the revenue from the Railroad, are estimated to amount to $695,000 per annum, and this with a general tax of only one-fourth of one per cent. for State purposes on the whole taxables, valued at low figures, at two hundred millions of dollars.

We again direct attention to the Planters' Loan and Relief Association, recently chartered by the State of Connecticut, with an office at No. 72 Front-street, in this City, for the receipt of subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The programme of the Company says:

"This enterprise commends itself as a substantial and practical method of uniting capital and labor in cultivating our fertile lands, and in bringing from them products which will not alone enrich the parties immediately engaged in the operation, but also our country and the world; and it especially commends itself as a conciliatory and practical working plan for building up the disappointed and prostrate South to a condition of contentment, industry and affluence."

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,892,324. Included in the exports have been 7,047 bales Cotton.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $614,000; Gold Notes, $228,000; total receipts, $1,757,895 33; total payments, $839,990 55; balance, $132,227,990 11.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 23, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 32 bbls. Ashes, 6,882 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 848 bags Corn Meal, 23,052 bushels Wheat, 224,541 bushels Corn, 54,244 bushels Oats, 10 bbls. Beef, 155 pkgs. Lard, 150 pkgs. Cut Meats, 5,103 bbls. Petroleum, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand and firm at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been lightly dealt in at 41c.@43c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand, including common hard at $8 50@$9 50; Croton at $18@$20, and Philadelphia Front, $45 ⅌ thousand.

CEMENT—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rosendale at $1 50, cash, ⅌ bbl.

CANDLES—Have been in rather more request, including Adamantine at 18c.@22c. ⅌ lb, for light weights.

COAL—Has been quiet but steady, including Anthracite at $5 50@$6 75 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs., and Liverpool Orrel at $11 50@$12 ⅌ ton of $2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former rates, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 32,864 bags; sales of do., 8,351 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 2,400 per *Nuova Fama*, (before arrival,) at 9½c.; 3,958 per do. at 9½c.; 1,500 per *Lucie*, price not transpired; and 445 per *Tammo*, at 9¾c.; 2,930 per *Beatrice* were taken before arrival, on speculation, price not transpired. The stock of Coffee in first hands here, to-day, was 85,118 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 67,155 bags; of Java, 7,930 bags; of Maracaibo, 875 bags; of Laguayra, 5,313 bags, and of other descriptions, 6,845 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore	bags	28,000
Philadelphia	bags	5,000
New-York	bags	67,155
Grand total	bags	100,155

COTTON—Is in fair request and on the advance. Holders of desirable lots are less disposed to realize, as they anticipate a further improvement in values. Middling grades closed at 27c.@28½c., chiefly 27½c.@28c., ⅌ lb., on sales and resales of 2,850 bales, against receipts of 3,062 bales. The week's exports from this port amount to 7,047 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,082
Receipts last week	6,739
Receipts preceding week	4,915
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	394,168
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	621,274
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,894
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	7,047
Exports since Jan. 1	338,160
Exports since Sept. 1	459,447
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	78,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,841,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,513,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	165,000

FEATHERS—Continue quiet and nominal in price at 78c.@88c. for Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in limited demand at $2 65@$2 75 ⅌ box.

FISH—The demand has been somewhat brisker for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $6@$6 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$20; No. 2 at $13 50@$16 50; No. 3 do. at $7 50@$9 50. Pickled Herring at $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 40c.@45c. for Scaled, and 18c.@21c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FRUIT—The demand was moderate for the principal kinds, including Layer raisins at $3 75@$3 80; Bunch do. at $3 60@$3 65 ⅌ box; Currants at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in very moderate request to-day, and prices have declined 15c.@30c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,800 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$8 20; very poor to good Extra State at $8@$10; good to choice do. do. at $10 05@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 80@$11 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$8 20
Extra State	8 00	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 80	@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00	@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@18 50

Southern Flour is in more demand, partly for forward delivery, but at easier prices; sales have been reported of 4,200 bbls., at $9@$11 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 10@$17 for fair to choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $10 35@$14 for extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, at from $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 40 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,250 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$15 25 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more liberal supply and decidedly cheaper. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, 24,500 bushels, including good No. 2 Spring at $2 25; poor No. 3 do. at $1 70; new White Southern at $2 80; new Amber do. at $2 60@$2 72½; White California at $2 82½ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been much more freely offered and been in more demand at, however, materially reduced prices, closing very heavily for all other than strictly dry and prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 215,000 bushels, at 97c.@$1 01 for poor to handsome new Mixed Western; $1 02@$1 03 for nearly pure Yellow do., in small lots; 82c.@96c. for unsound and damp, and $1 05@$1 13 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ⅌ bushel. RYE is quiet and drooping. Sales 3,450 bushels at $1 53 for Canada, $1 45@$1 47 for Western, and at $1 65 for State, ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in fair demand and buoyant, including new Western at from 82c.@93½c. for the whole range; State at 91c.@93c. ⅌ bushel; sales 41,000 bushels. The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The interval since the date of our last circular has not been marked by any new feature. The stock of old Flour is gradually becoming exhausted and for all the choice brands of Winter Wheat Extras there is great firmness shown, but the medium and lower grades are difficult of sale, except in small lots for immediate use and at low rates. A few sales have lately been made of low grades and sour for export to England. The favorable progress making in what promises to be an abundant harvest, and the appearance already of portions of the new Wheat and Flour gives assurance of future prosperity and a return to former moderate prices; still, as there is a scarcity of desirable brands, prices cannot materially change for that description until our market is more fully supplied in the next or succeeding months with the new crop. California, as it gets into more popular use, increases in favor, and is in good demand, but at somewhat reduced rates. In sympathy with Flour the Wheat market is lower on most descriptions. A number of parcels of new from Georgia have been received and sold at $2 60@$2 85, as to quality, and this price will prove an inducement to hasten forward from that and other sections such portions of the crop as can be spared in anticipation of the Western receipts. The crop of Spring is not yet out of danger, still there is every prospect of a favorable yield. Barley is nominal. Rye is dull. Oats are in fair demand. Indian Corn is in more free supply, and all descriptions lower at the close. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 8,755 bbls. Flour, 10,505 bushels Wheat, 454,150 bushels Corn, 19,506 bushels Peas. To South America, 2,483 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Rye Flour, 12 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,452 bushels Wheat. To all other ports, 16,251 bbls. Flour, 125 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,213 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,730 bushels Corn, 2,349 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 27,489 bbls. Flour, 175 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,225 bbls. Corn Meal, 11,957 bushels Wheat, 461,880 bushels Corn, 21,855 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, July 19, 1867	61,792	375,223	7,698,566
Orleans, July 12 1867	740	....	....
Philadelphia, July 12, 1867	....	3,345	643,063
Baltimore, July 12, 1867	....	....	687,859
Boston, July 12, 1867	3,819	....	300
San Francisco, June 15, 1867	53,720	4,883,182	....
Other Ports, July 12, 1867	19,608	16,332	38,640
Total	139,679	5,278,082	9,068,498
To about same period, 1866	124,969	1,262,941	11,316,380
To about same period, 1865	142,989	2,842,820	591,458
To about same period, 1864	1,022,082	14,039,709	239,165

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to July 19, '67	2,164	160,086	11,786	10,360
Other Ports, to latest dates	19	....	62,621	....
Total	2,183	160,086	74,407	10,360
To about same period, 1866	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	22,884	41,350	97,430	11,485
To about same period, 1864	80,319	13,965	284,567	12,535

The business in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, last half of last week, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. sum up as follows: "The Wheat market on Thursday morning opened firm at $2 06 for No. 2 by the car load, and at $2 08 for round lots. Later in the day, No. 2 declined about 4c. ⅌ bushel from the highest figure, but closed strong at about $2 06. No. 1 sold at $2 23, No. 3 at $1 81@$1 83, and Rejected at $1 19@$1 20. Only one or two small lots were taken for shipment, the transactions being almost entirely on local account. Yesterday morning the market opened buoyant at $2 09 for No. 2, closing with $2 12 offered. At noon the market was steady at $2 11@$2 12. In the afternoon, $2 14 was offered for No. 2, but at the close there were more sellers than buyers at $2 12. No. 1 sold at $2 30; No. 3 at $1 85 and Rejected at $1 20@$1 25. This morning there was very little disposition shown to operate in "regular" or "Spot," and only a few sales were made at $2 10@$2 11 for No. 2; for the same grade for delivery in ten days $2 05@$2 06 was paid. At noon there was no more life, and No. 2 declined to $2 09. There are two propellers loading to-day each with a part cargo of Wheat—one for Oswego and the other for Buffalo. The receipts have averaged for the past three days about 21,000 bushels per day. On Thursday 24,810 bushels were reported; Friday, 22,433 bushels; to-day, 17,118 bushels. The total clearances for the past three days are 29,900 bushels to Oswego, and 533 bushels by railroad. The stock in store to-day is estimated at about 133,000 bushels. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat, in store, subject to 2c. ⅌ bushel storage, at $2 35 ⅌ bushel; No. 2 do. at $2 09 ⅌ bushel; No. 3 do. at $1 87 ⅌ bushel; Rejected at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Lake Freights are quiet. We quote, by sail, at 4½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 4c. to Toledo and Cleveland, and 8½c. to Oswego, by sail, and 14c. by propeller. The receipts of Wheat to-day sum up 17,118 against 44,085 bushels for the same day last year; for the last three days 61,734 bushels against 104,278 bushels for the same days last year; estimated stock 133,000 bushels, against 516,000 bushels at the same time last year. The freight by rail on Wheat to Cleveland, in sacks or barrels, is 25c. ⅌ 100 lbs.; to Buffalo, 26c.; to Albany and Troy, 60c.; to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 65c., in bulk 75c.; bagging is ½c. ⅌ bushel; barreling, 1c.; cooperage, ⅌ bbl., 5c.; loading cars, $1 50 each. We quote "Stark A" bags at 60c.; flat hoop barrels, 45c., round hoops 50c.; commission on wheat shipped by rail, 2c. ⅌ bushel. The inspection reports for the past three days show that 6 car-loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1; 136 car-loads No. 2; 29 car-loads No. 3, and 10 car-loads Rejected. We quote No. 1 Rye at $1 25; No. 1 Oats at 65c.; No. 2 Oats at 64c.; No. 1 Corn at 85c.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in more request at 15¼c.@15¾c. in gold, and 20½c.@21c., in currency, and 25c., respectively.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1@$1 05 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at $1@$1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lbs.

HEMP—Has been inactive at previous nominal quotations.

HIDES—Have been very quiet at unaltered figures.

LATHS—Have been salable and steady at $3 for Eastern ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately dealt in within our range: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Has been in fair request and quoted firm.

LUMBER—Has been rather brisker at well supported prices.

METALS—Have been in somewhat better demand, including Ingot Copper at 23¼c.@24¼c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $42@$44; Scotch Pig, $41 50@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅝c.@6¾c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Straits Tin, 24¾c.@25c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¼c.@26½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Zinc, 11¼c.@11½c.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@66c.; Cuba at 34c.@53c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in somewhat better demand since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 37½; Resin at $3 62½@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 75@$6; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive; including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 35 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING WITH JULY 22.—*Sperm*—The market has been active, and manufacturers have purchased to the extent of 2,950 bbls., in parcels at $2 ⅌ gallon. *Whale*—Has continued in good demand, and the price for prime Northern further advanced 5c. ⅌ gallon. The transactions for the week embrace sales of 270 bbls. Humpback on private terms; 725 bbls. dark Northern at 70c., and 2,770 bbls. prime Northern, in parcels, at 75c. ⅌ gallon. In New-York, 100 bbls. Southern, sold for export, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 22, 1867	18,741	62,749	692,468
Same time last year	18,762	48,913	598,750
Exports for the week ending July 22, 1867	....	....	....
Previously	11,636	11,394	274,400
From Jan. 1 to date	11,636	11,394	274,400
Same time last year	3,890	848	383,850

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 14c.@14½c. for do., in bulk; 30c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 49c.@52c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite freely purchased to-day, at higher but very irregular prices, the market closing heavily. Sales since our last of 11,500 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$24 12½ for new Western Mess, closing at $23 75, cash; $22 75@$23 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $22 75 for thin Mess; $20@$20 50 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Also, 2,500 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $23 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and held at 11½c.@12c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14¾c.@17c. for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 125 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, the offerings are light, and consist mainly of ice-cured, which is held above the views of purchasers. Lard has been in fair demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13½c., and small lots of choice at 13¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue scarce and quiet at $39@$40 ⅌ bbl. Butter has been inactive at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 13c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 7c.@14c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ lb.	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ⅌ lb.	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	.13	@14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb.	13½	@14
Factory Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb.	12	@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb.	12	@12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb.	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	7	@ 9

PLASTER PARIS—Is in demand, and is quoted steady at from $2 40@$2 50 ⅌ bbl., for domestic, and $4 70 for white Nova Scotia ⅌ ton.

RICE—Has been quiet, but about steady at $11 50@$12 50 for Carolina, and $9 37½@$9 75 for Rangoon, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet, at unaltered prices.

SKINS—Have been in some request, but the firmness of holders has checked operations.

SOAP—Continues in fair request since our last, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been inactive at about former rates.

SUGARS—Have been decidedly more sought after at about uniform quotations. Sales since our last, 3,370 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13¾c., and 490 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined sugars continue in good request at from 14c.@17c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 146,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11⅞c.; 84,000 lbs. Stearine at 11⅝c.@13¼c., and 75,000 lbs. Grease at 7c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately inquired for at steady prices.

TOBACCO—Has been held with more firmness, and has consequently been less active. Sales since our last, 93 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c.@18½c.; 21 bales Yara and 70 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 530 bbls. State and Western, in bond, at 35c., and 36c.@40c., respectively, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Has been quite sparingly sought after since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage. The main inquiry has been for the better grades of domestic common and inferior domestic, and most kinds of foreign have been dull and heavy.

Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@60
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	50@53
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	46@48
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@73
Saxony fleece	55@60
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	47@50
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	50@54
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@48
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	47@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@36
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@40
Unwashed fleece	22@32
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@26
California.	
Washed fleece	42@50
Unwashed fleece, fine	24@34
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@42
Pulled medium	33@35
Pulled common	26@30
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	46@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	32@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@60
Country, super	42@50
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country, No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@43
Western limed pulled	30@35
Southern limed pulled	28@31
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—The market has been more active to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included by steamer 400 bales Cotton at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 30,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 70 bbls. Resin at 2s. ⅌ 280 lbs., and 40 tons Wood at 20s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 2,000 quarters Corn at 5s. ⅌ quarter. For Hamburg, 200 bbls. Petroleum and 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.

PERSONAL.

CHARLEY, OLD BENNET WILL NOT let me hunt any more through his personals for Hard Cider Bitters for dyspepsia, from which your wife derived so much benefit, but I will find them through the *Times*, which I think is a great deal better paper and don't charge more than one-third. I had an interview with a venerable gray haired gentleman in his office on Monday, who, I should think, was nearly the age of old Bennett, and he told me Hard Cider Bitters looked like an advertisement, and they could not go in the personals any more.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO MAKES the Hard Cider Bitters will address BARNES, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, it will be greatly to his advantage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, AS DRESSMAKER, who goes out by the day in private families, would wish a few more engagements, or would take work to her own house; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses thoroughly. Call at No. 312 East 12th-st., six doors from 2d-av., three stairs up, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF 30 as first-class nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on a machine, and take charge of a child from its birth; has the very best of references; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., east side.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; is perfect in all its branches. Also, a young woman to do chamberwork or to assist in washing and ironing, the best of references; would prefer to go to the same place. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook; good washer and ironer; best of references can be given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 184 Eldridge-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as infant nurse; can take the full charge from its birth or growing children; no objection to travel; is never sea-sick; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE domestic to do general housework in a small private family, or as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call during two days at No. 145 East 32d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, PLAIN sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; to go out by the day or week, or would sew with a dressmaker. Call all the week at No. 309 East 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AND her daughter, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman as nurse and seamstress or ladies' maid and seamstress; is competent to fill either situation; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT and respectable girl as waitress and plain sewer, or chambermaid; is willing and obliging; has the best City references. Call or address for two days at No. 423 1st-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as nurse in a family going to Europe; has been on the Continent; is not sick at sea; has best of reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is not afraid to work; has fourteen years' first-class City and country references. Address COACHMAN, Box 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR FIRST-class girls, English and Scotch; the best place in the United States to procure help; reception room splendidly furnished. American and Foreign Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as laundress; can flute and do up fine muslins; understands her business thoroughly, or will take chambermaid and laundress, city or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT first-class cook a situation in a private family with best of references; for City or country. Apply for two days at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, or to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; good city reference. Apply at No. 224 7th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron in a small family; country preferred; has good references. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; understands all styles of hair dressing; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 229 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, seamstress or lady's maid; City references. Call at the Montgomery Hotel, corner 31st-st. and 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUATION in a small plain family at general housework, or can do chamberwork and take care of children. Inquire at No. 228 Sullivan-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business in all its branches; has first-class City reference from his last employer; leaves on account of his family going to board. Address M. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, or No. 112 East 28th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman (Protestant) as cook, or would be willing to do general housework for a small family; City or country; has the best reference from her last place. Apply at No. 465 9th-av., near 45th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as regular waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-rate cook; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 75 East 26th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, A situation in a city or country hotel as chambermaid, or as laundress. To be seen till suited at 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A respectable girl; can give good reference. Call at No. 647 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen and ladies washing. Call for two days at No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Scotchwoman. Call for two days, at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, Room 7.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN, sisters; one as cook, the other as seamstress or nurse. Inquire at No. 141 7th-av., top floor.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate, to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN (MARRIED) A situation as gardener; has had nearly twenty years' experience in this country and thoroughly understands every department of gardening; refers to his present employer, with whom he has lived nearly four years. Address C. R., at Henderson & Flemming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, situations as first-class coachman and first-class cook; best of references, and no objection to any part of the country; Hudson River preferred; wish to live with an English family, or take charge of a gentleman's place. Call or address at No. 113 East 11th-st., up stairs, corner of 1st-av., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in its various departments; no incumbrances; wife willing to take charge of a small dairy; none need apply except those who are willing to pay liberal wages. Address A. B., Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business and who can produce the best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, disengaged through his employer selling out; understands his business in all its branches; has been always temperate and has unquestionable reference. Address T. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply to or address R. E., No. 402 East 20th-st., or Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and gardener; wife as first-class cook, laundress or dairy maid; can do all kinds of housework; no incumbrance; both have the best of reference. Address J. G., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a German who understands his business; is 12 years in this country, and has the best City references. Can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. at Chas. Wellman's, saddle-maker, No. 932 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM, who understands gardening and can milk, a situation; is willing and obliging, and would go to the country. Address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, (Lynn & Co.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has unexceptionable City reference; is obliging. Address A. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as gardener; understands his business perfectly, also the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Address N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN with a private family; has thorough knowledge of the care of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address C. M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man; understands gardening; is well qualified, industrious, sober, faithful; five years in last place; will go anywhere; first-class City references. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS lived several years with the most respectable families a situation as waiter in a private family in the City or country; good City references given. Address A. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT chambermaid a situation in a private family; understands French fluting, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a middle-aged man, who has a most thorough knowledge of horses, and can furnish excellent reference. Address or call at No. 4½ Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR gardener and coachman; truly understands the business in all its different branches; best of reference given. Address W. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, (English,) who understands the care of horses, cows and garden work; has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, energetic man as superintendent of a club-house; can produce satisfactory recommendations. Address J. R., steward, No. 88 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family, or waiter in a first-class hotel. Address A. B., No. 27 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in City or country; willing to work; can give good references. Address T. CEDAN, Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 740 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; can give the best of City reference. Address P. J., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POLICY CLERK IN AN INsurance office. Address P. O. Box No. 924.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT AS a COPYIST or TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP. Address U. V. Z., Station D.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK, PROTESTANT PREferred; must understand making soups, pastry, biscuit, &c.; family small. Apply in Grand-av., Brooklyn, second brown-stone house from the corner of Putnam-av; take Fulton-av. cars and get out at Grand-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE WHO THORoughly understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is early at his work, may apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. for City and country, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses and girls for housework.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; country preferred; has good reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—FOR A HOTEL, A SMART, ACTIVE girl—English, Scotch, American, German or Welsh—for the store-room. Apply at No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere, [illegible] by the National Piano-forte Association, [illegible] their rooms [illegible] eminently the best [illegible] Conservatory of Music and other [illegible] together, [illegible] ness and [illegible] bility. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT [illegible] church, [illegible] warranted [illegible] and organs [illegible] the above [illegible] chased; [illegible] Old pianos [illegible] Pianos tuned [illegible] to any ad[illegible] Broadway.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—[illegible] ness of tone [illegible] instruments [illegible] or piano [illegible] their sec[illegible] warerooms [illegible]

NOTICE.—A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM [illegible] at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway [illegible] FREDERICK BLUME.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROBERTSON'S PRIVATE HOTEL, NO. 3 NORFOLK-ST., STRAND, LONDON. Bed, me[illegible] coffee-room [illegible] Private sitting-rooms [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A CORAL BREASTPIN. THE OWNER will receive [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROVOST'S CELEBRATED LAGER, IN KEGS FOR SALOONS. Nos. [illegible] corner Broadway.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all [illegible] cards will [illegible] ary sharp[illegible] the manu[illegible] SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 63 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT OF A NEW broom [illegible] tories in [illegible] A. BAGE, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE.—WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH and 9th-av. Brick house, three-story, basement and cellar; 21x50x100, all improvements and good order; $17,000. no less; possession; illness cause of selling. Address BROADWAY, *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND HANDSOME brown-stone three-story high-stoop house, situated on the south side of Perry-st., being the fourth house west of 4th-st. Inquire of W. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

39TH-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, black-walnut finish, for sale at a bargain, with or without the new furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, $2,750 stock of steamboat *John Romer*, running from New-York to Rye and Greenwich.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass. the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of gray limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to

HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, } Executors.
JAMES RENFREW, JR., }
or to WM. D. F. MANICE,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Poughkeepsie, about 1¼ miles south of the city, fronting on the Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; large brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable; icehouse, filled; suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years since; 43 acres of good land, handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; drives and walks; trees planted some 16 years, and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-street, New-York.
OR,
If not sold within a few weeks, will be to let, furnished, to a private family for a term of years.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.
WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees, and a small barn, all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station; price, $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Co., No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, IN THE TOWNship of South Orange, a tasty, well-furnished dwelling, beautifully located and convenient to depot; together with something over an acre in garden, lawn, &c.; Price $5,000. Apply at drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner Fourth-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., ONE hour from Wall-st., New-York, (furnished if desired,) a beautiful cottage, built in the best manner; house has 12 rooms, all the modern improvements, and is very desirable, both as a Summer and Winter residence. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 205 Canal-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TWO ACRES, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN ACRES, at Plainfield, ten minutes' walk from depot; all new houses, two story and attic, marble mantels; fruits of all kinds, fine land, $6,000 and upward. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

VALUABLE MILK AND FRUIT FARM, of 95 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, for sale, with stock, implements and crops, all in working order, and possession when desired. Address FARM, Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO MILES FROM Stamford, Conn., on the Sound, a cottage house, barn, and 4 acres of land; plenty of fruit, &c.; possession immediately. Inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR sale very cheap, if sold immediately.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 265 acres, situated in Amenia, Dutchess County, near depot, with crops, stock, &c. For particulars inquire of G. W. CHAPMAN, No. 364 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., between 26th-st. and Central Park; west side preferred. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* Building. Also, third and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Greenwich, Conn., for five or six months; seven minutes' walk from depot; half an acre of land attached; suitable for a small family. For terms, &c., apply to H. W. R. HOYT, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, or at Greenwich, Conn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, THE GENTEEL THREE-story dwellings Nos. 102, 108 Ryerson-st.; gas, water, bath, good neighborhood and order; possession immediately. Apply at No. 337 Fulton st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

LOFTS TO RENT—PART FIRST LOFT NO. [illegible] ABNER L. FOY [illegible]

LOFT ON BROADWAY TO LET—[illegible] E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE wanted, in New-York or Brooklyn. [illegible] to BRYAN & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I. [illegible] AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife [illegible]

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN HAVING ONE OF THE [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD—AT REASONABLE [illegible] the City [illegible] New-Haven Railroad. Inquire at Madison-avenue Hotel [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRISELDIS. Leading character by Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, FOREST OF BONDY, DUTCH MERCHANTS, A WIFE FOR A DAY, and BARLOW BROTHERS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MARBLE HEART, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Cable dispatch informs us that Count BISMARCK's official organ denies the truth of the report relative to the probability of war.

Admiral FARRAGUT's flagship, the United States steam frigate *Franklin*, reached Cherbourg Monday. The Admiral and party proceeded at once to Paris, and were, yesterday, the guests of Minister DIX, who gave a *fête* in their honor.

The French Government has excluded the Russian Railroad loan from the market.

The ordinary budget propositions have been adopted by the French Chambers.

The Sultan left England yesterday. He will proceed homeward by way of Vienna. During his sojourn in that city he will be the guest of the Emperor of Austria, who has made great preparations for his reception.

The Reform Bill was moved to a second reading by the partisans of Government in the House of Lords on Monday night. Lord DERBY spoke in support of the bill and Earl GREY opposed it.

GEORGE FARISLA, or FARRELL, who was recently arrested in London on suspicion of complicity with the Fenians, has been arraigned for examination in Dublin.

The great Daimios of Japan view with disfavor the suggestion advocating the opening of the port of Osaki to foreign commerce.

The Austrian frigate *Novara* has been dispatched to Vera Cruz to recover MAXIMILIAN's remains.

The Russian Government has declared by Imperial *ukase* that henceforward all governmental distinctions between Russia and Poland are to be obliterated.

GENERAL.

The trial of SURRATT was resumed yesterday morning. Mr. PIERREPONT offered in evidence the two papers mentioned by Gen. ECKERT, which, although not in BOOTH's handwriting, were deemed important. The Court ordered attachments to issue for the apprehension of E. W. CASSELL and T. J. OSBORNE, conductors on the N. C. Railroad, who had refused to obey the subpœna of the Court. Witnesses were examined as to the running of trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Roads. Dr. McMILLIAN was recalled, and he emphatically denied the statements made on the previous day by Father BOUCHER. Dr. ERSKINE corroborated Dr. McMILLIAN. Several witnesses testified that Dr. McMILLIAN was a perfectly trustworthy person, whose veracity was not questioned in his own community. CHARLES H. BLIM, recalled, testified that it was not the detective HALLOHAN who lost the handkerchief bearing SURRATT's name, and that the officer bore no resemblance to the man who did lose it. Mr. C. T. HOBART was recalled, and testified that Mr. HALLOHAN was not the man who tried to ride free on his train in April, 1865. In answer to a personal question propounded by Mr. BRADLEY, the witness said that the statement which had been published subsequent to his former examination, to the effect that Mr. BRADLEY had offered him $1,500 to contradict his evidence, was utterly false and was published without his knowledge. Witnesses were called to impeach the character of Mr. S. F. CAMERON, and testified that he was generally considered half crazy, and so given to exaggeration as not to be believed. Other witnesses testified that the character of JOHN T. TIPPETTS was good. The Court adjourned to this morning.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday memorials were presented as follows: Concerning claims on State Charities for aid to the Foundling Hospital; for the separate submission of the liquor prohibition clause; against prohibitory legislation; for the separate submission of a prohibitory clause; against donating money to sectarian institutions. Several petitions in favor of equal suffrage; of the New-York State Workingmen's Assembly on the Eight Hour Law and other subjects; relative to charitable bequests; against the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; asking the recognition of God as the source of all power. Mr. GREELEY called up his resolution fixing a limit to the debate on the suffrage question, and, after several amendments had been considered and rejected, it was decided to act definitely on the proposition this evening. In Committee of the Whole the suffrage for women was debated, the Chair deciding that the action of the previous evening in rejecting that amendment was of no effect, inasmuch as there was no quorum present. Several speeches were made *pro* and *con*, after which the Committee rose and a recess was taken to 4 o'clock. At the afternoon session a vote was taken on the female suffrage question, when it was lost by a vote of 24 to 63. Other amendments were acted upon, when the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

We print in another column the letter addressed to the Troy *Times* by the Rev. S. M. MERRILL. This gentleman's name was, some weeks since, mixed up with that of a young lady of North Adams in a scandalous manner. Subsequently the gentleman, desiring to give out the impression that he was drowned, while out fishing with his young son in the evening, fell out of the boat, and on coming to the surface of the water, persistently swam away from the boat. His death was duly announced in all the papers, but a few days later he was seen in Detroit. In his letter to the *Times* he attempts to extenuate his conduct, and at the same time gives a brief history of his career.

The New-Jersey Republican Convention met at Trenton yesterday. All the counties in the State were represented. COURTLAND PARKER, of Essex, presided, with a Vice-President from each county. An address, taking strong grounds in favor of impartial suffrage, and resolutions to the same effect were passed. Messrs. PARKER, FRELINGHUYSEN, WILSON, NYE, CATTELL and others addressed the Convention. In the evening a mass meeting was held, and Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL made an eloquent speech, which was loudly applauded. Others followed, and among the number a colored man named WARE.

The new steamship *Ontario*, of the American Steamship Company's line of packets, to ply between Boston and Liverpool, returned to Boston from her trial trip yesterday, after twenty-six hours absence at sea, during most of which time her engines were run at two-thirds speed, making about thirty-three revolutions of her screw per minute. Everything appertaining to the machinery and working of the ship gave entire satisfaction.

Commander ROE, of the United States steamer *Tacony*, under date of June 27, has sent to the Navy Department a detailed report of the surrender of Vera Cruz to the Liberal forces. We republish his report, which contains many very interesting particulars, in another column.

LOCAL.

The case of JESSE N. BOLLES, receiver, &c., *vs.* JOHN A. DUFF et al., came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge LEONARD. Some of the particulars have been heretofore published in the TIMES. BOLLES was, by an order of the Court, made some time ago, appointed a receiver of the Olympic Theatre, (formerly known as Laura Keene's,) situated on Broadway, near Houston-street, in this City. The object of the motion now before the court is to have another receiver substituted in place of BOLLES; the other side alleging that he is using the power conferred upon him for the purpose of putting money into his own pocket. The affidavits, which are very voluminous, were not all read when the hour of adjournment arrived. The case will be resumed at 12 o'clock to-day.

In the week that ended July 20 there were 582 deaths in New-York and 226 in Brooklyn. As a Midsummer week, this amount of mortality may be regarded as unusually low. As compared with the mortality in the corresponding week of Summer in the six preceding years, there were 153 less deaths in New-York last week than in the average of those six previous years; and, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, there was a saving of 780 lives.

Two disorderly houses in East Eleventh-street were ordered to be closed up yesterday by decision at Special Sessions of Justice DOWLING. These places, Nos. 3 and 11, have for a long time been the sources of much annoyance, and even unhappiness, to the well-disposed people in their neighborhood. The owners of the establishments—probably to avoid arrest—were out of town, but their representatives in charge were ordered to lock up, and hand the keys to the Police Captain of the Precinct.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution was offered instructing the Corporation Counsel with reference to petitioning the next Legislature for funds and power to erect a wholesale market on the Gansevoort property. A communication was read from the Comptroller, giving a list of the public property leased by him since Jan. 1, 1867, together with the names of the lessees, the amounts to be paid, &c.

The corner-stone of a large academy, to be known as the New Adelphi Academy, was laid in Brooklyn yesterday at the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Hall-street. Preliminary exercises were held in Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, where addresses were delivered by Rev. W. J. BUDDINGTON, the pastor, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. After the exercises, the stone was laid with the customary ceremonies by Mr. BEECHER.

A shameful attack was made yesterday by a number of rowdies in Williamsburgh on a German picnic party, some twenty-five in number, who had left New-York for a day's pleasure and were *en route* from Sherman's Grove, Greenpoint. Three of the scoundrels were arrested, named RAGAN, STANTON and McCLOSKY. Several of the Germans were much injured.

The Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday, and approved of the payment of bills for work done and material used in the construction of the new County Courthouse. A communication from the Comptroller advised the Board that he had selected the NEW-YORK TIMES and five other of the City papers to publish the proceedings of the Board during the current year.

At the inquest yesterday over the body of CHRISTIAN BOSTWICK, the colored cook, the jury rendered a verdict that death was the result of injuries received by a fall while quarreling with WM. HIGGINS. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $3,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee of this City, held last night, an address was unanimously agreed to, nominating Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for the next Presidency. Three cheers were given for him and also for THURLOW WEED.

Register HARRIS yesterday sent his accustomed weekly letter to the Board of Health. The main point of the communication is the necessity, urged by the Doctor, for the proper cleansing and drainage of large towns and cities.

The calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday was a long one, fifty-four cases being set down for trial. Of these thirty-four were charges of petit larceny, fifteen of assault and battery, three of keeping disorderly houses, two of cruelty to animals, and one of picking a pocket.

The difficulty between the Collector of the Port and the Health Officer in regard to the landing of passengers from quarantined vessels has been adjusted.

The Comptroller yesterday received from the Excise Commissioners $482,218 75, with interest thereon amounting to $2,411 09, which will be placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

We are indebted to Purser F. W. ELY, of the steamship *Arago*, and Purser WM. HATHAWAY, Jr., of the steamship *San Salvador*, for late English and Savannah papers.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge LEONARD presiding, in the action entitled CORDELIA R. STATIA *vs.* STEPHEN A. STATIA.

The annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on the 1st of August, the squadron starting from Glen Cove, Long Island.

A woman named ANN LECHT, who was charged before Justice DOWLING yesterday with being a vagrant, has been in the Penitentiary 160 times.

There will be music on the lake at the Central Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A more active business was transacted yesterday in the leading kinds of Produce and Merchandise, especially in Corn, Pork, Lard, Sugars and Whisky. Flour, Wheat and Corn were lower. Pork was higher but irregular. Lard was advancing. Freights were brisker.

Disgraceful Condition of Our Quarantine Arrangements.

Since 1860 we have had from the Legislature a new Quarantine Act every year.

The successive improvements made within that period have consisted chiefly in a series of devices, each more perfect than the other, by which, first of all, the old Quarantine property should be kept on hand without either being used for hospital purposes or made to return a revenue in rents. So many authorities have had to be consulted about the sale, so many absurd conditions have been attached to any disposal of the property, which should be binding or final, that we doubt if any commissioner, agent or broker could have been found, or was ever expected to be found, to take the business of the sale in hand on any terms whatever.

There that part of the old affair stands. How about the new purchase? The Commissioners, along with the proper health officers, were engaged several months ago in taking a distant survey of a piece of ground on Barren Island. They sailed in the direction of the island some time in April in a large steamboat. They caught sight of the property—we were assured—and they would have effected a landing at considerable personal risk, if a landing had been possible. But it was not possible, and the Commissioners came back to their friends and to society.

What has been done since that memorable adventure? How much nearer are we to having Barren Island turned into Quarantine property? Have the chances of making a landing on *some* side of the island improved in the Summer months? Have the Commissioners been baffled by the raging billows oftener than once? Is a heavy surf or the chance of a ducking a good thing for a cholera patient pretty well down in his boots? How many tugs and boats would it take to land, say an ordinary ship load of emigrants—half of them postrate with fever—on Barren Island? The public have been waiting patiently for many months to have some information on any one or on all these points. All the information they have got since the exploring expedition of early Spring, so far as we remember, turned up so late as yesterday in the shape of an announcement, (official, it may be presumed,) stating that "the Commissioners are negotiating for the *lease* of Barren Island, *with the privilege of purchasing it.*" Well, it is some consolation to know that they are *still* "negotiating." That shows, at least, that they have not given Barren Island up in despair. It is prudent, moreover, that they should first contemplate a *lease* rather than a title in fee simple. Before the latter is secured and paid for, it would, peradventure, be as well to make a few landings if only to see what the place really looks like.

In the meantime, while the Commissioners are "negotiating," vessels have been arriving with a greater or less number of sick on board. To receive these—if not to care for their health and lives—we have got the hospital accommodation of one or two old hulks, the same, we believe, as were used last year, when the cholera came among us. Under the amended Quarantine Act of last session nothing has been done. Nothing, we venture to say, will be done. Nothing, so far as regards the intentions of the triflers in the State Legislature, was meant to be done. The Commissioners, had they the plenary powers essential to a proper and prompt fulfillment of their task, would act decisively, out of respect for their position and for their individual characters. But they are in a measure powerless. The act was so framed as to render them powerless. And *there* rests the secret of the whole matter. We can see no remedy for a condition of things which has become absolutely disgraceful, until we get a higher order of men to covet the post of State legislators.

Gen. Grant as the Executor of the Reconstruction Law.

The authority of which Congress has deprived the President in the matter of reconstruction has been transferred to Gen. GRANT. The President may, indeed, remove the district commanders, though for his own sake we trust that he will not be rash enough to make the experiment. Beyond this, he is on the reconstruction question practically powerless. He can neither instruct the commanders as to the application of the law nor arrest or reverse their action in regard to removals, appointments, or the interpretation they give to particular provisions. Their accountability will henceforth be to Gen. GRANT. He is the sole judge of their proceedings—the only functionary to be appealed to, the only arbiter in cases of doubt or conflict. In effect, therefore, he is now the administrator of the law. Whatever "rod of despotism" it creates is in his hand. The "armed heel" which Mr. JOHNSON deprecates is the "armed heel" of Gen. GRANT. His is the task of supervising the execution of the law, and while guarding the guarantees it exacts, averting the abuse of which its vast scope is susceptible.

This transfer of executive authority, clash as it may with received notions of the Presidential office, will inspire a confidence which has unfortunately not existed under Mr. JOHNSON's administration of the law. In this respect he has no doubt suffered somewhat unjustly. His error has not consisted in neglect of duty as an administrator, but in his failure to appreciate the spirit and purpose of Congress and in enforcing his interpretation as against its manifest intention. Fairly or unfairly, however, the fact is undeniable that a painful lack of confidence has been felt in the disposition of the President to enforce the will of the represented States. While we believe that he has tried to do his duty as he understands it, there is no escape from the conclusion that his views on the subject have been more in harmony with the enemies of the law than with its friends.

By vesting supreme authority in Gen. GRANT, Congress has removed the source of many fears. The North will no longer be in doubt as to the fidelity with which the law will be applied. Satisfied with the guarantees it provides, the Northern people will feel assured that these guarantees will be faithfully exacted. For though opposing parties contend for the possession of Gen. GRANT as a politician—a character he wisely eschews—the country has unlimited faith in his devotion to the principles which have been consecrated by the war. The official correspondence between the Government and the military commanders, published a few days ago, has afforded remarkable evidence of the thoroughness with which he apprehends and the sagacity with which he applies the spirit and purposes of the law-makers. Without obtruding himself in the newspapers, it is now apparent that he has quietly and sedulously endeavored to sustain the law in its integrity, free from the theorising and the fanciful distinctions of the Attorney-General. His correspondence has been with the district commanders direct, and in every instance his action was in their favor. SHERIDAN's removal of Gov. WELLS, and POPE's course touching paroled rebel officers, received his heartiest approval. On both occasions his support was rendered under circumstances which imparted to it signal value. The same unfaltering adherence to the dictates of the loyal sentiment of the nation as opposed to the mischievous opinion of the Attorney-General, dictated his dispatch to Gen. ORD. "The duty of the Board of Registration," as GRANT understands it, is "to see, as far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register." The publication of these dispatches was not necessary to the vindication of Gen. GRANT's position. On that subject Democratic newspapers have not succeeded in hoodwinking the people. But occurring at this period it has served to clear him from all suspicion of affiliation with the President, and to demonstrate his calm but unfaltering attachment to the views which Congress has embodied in its legislation.

On the other hand, the South cannot justly see in Gen. GRANT's execution of the law a fresh cause of uneasiness. Inflexible in his loyalty, he is also generous in his treatment of the Southern people. The terms of surrender he dictated to Gen. LEE afford the best illustration of his magnanimity. He will not shrink from doing all that may be necessary for the completion of reconstruction, but he will allow nothing to be done in wantonness—nothing for the gratification of partisan malignity. He will carry out the law firmly, but with a desire as speedily as possible to attain the end it is intended to reach. In connection with this estimate of his course, it is interesting to note the epitome of his testimony before the Judiciary Committee, furnished by the careful correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*:

> "He said in effect, as is understood, that he had not thought it his province to meddle in politics; that he had never been asked by the President for his advice or opinions on political matters; that in all he had said about the necessity for early restoration of the Union he had spoken as a military man and as a citizen, and not as a politician; that in his view military rule ought to cease as soon as possible consistent with justice and safety; that the Southern people themselves should be anxious for restoration of the civil authority; that he had always understood the President's work in the South as of a temporary character, and at most as but an aid to Congress in setting up the civil Governments; that he had not sympathized with the President in his conflict with Congress; that he thought the fixing of terms of reconstruction was matter belonging to Congress; that in his judgment the South made a grave mistake in not long ago heartily accepting the terms offered; that he stood firmly by the Congressional plan, and that he was anxious now, as he had been ever since the end of the war, for the early restoration of the rebel States to the privilege of representation in Congress."

These are the opinions of a statesman quite as much as of a soldier. As a soldier he has not deemed it "his province to meddle with politics," but his knowledge of the situation—of the circumstances of the South and the fixed determination of the North—enabled him to detect the blunder of Mr. JOHNSON's policy, and the "grave mistake" of the South "in not long ago heartily accepting the terms offered." Military ambition does not sway his judgment. "In his view military rule ought to cease as soon as possible, consistent with justice and safety."

If the North, then, may repose unbounded confidence in the firmness and loyalty of Gen. GRANT, it is equally evident that the South may accept his possession of additional authority as a pledge against unnecessary harshness, and a causeless prolongation of military rule. A man who upholds the legitimacy of the work of Congress, and looks upon military government as a temporary expedient, to be terminated without needless delay, may be safely trusted with the great responsibilities vested in him by the Reconstruction Law.

Intramural Railroads—The Mayor's Veto.

It is astonishing that Mayor HOFFMAN should have found no better reasons than those which he offers to justify his Veto of the Common Council resolution, empowering the Harlem Railroad Company to run dummy-engines within the City. One of the points he makes, it will be admitted, has some weight. The resolution, as explained in the Council proceedings, designated Twenty-sixth-street as the lowest point to which it was intended that the dummy should run. It now appears that, for some purpose or other not particularly straightforward, the reported provisions of the by-law did not indicate the fact that authority was given to run steam cars along the Bowery, Broome, and Centre streets, to the lower freight depot. To the latter proposal, we do not think that any valid objection could be raised. But it is important that, before any such measure, affecting, as it does, so vast a variety and number of interests, becomes law, those who have property at stake should know fully what are its limitations. If the directors of the Harlem Company deemed it good policy to conceal the scope of their intended enterprise, they did a foolish thing for themselves.

That, however, is only an incident of the main question. The objections advanced by Mr. HOFFMAN, aside from what we have noted, seem to us to contain within them the strongest materials for an argument in support of the concessions asked for by the Railroad Company. The Hudson River Company run their dummies to and from the lower freight stations. Why should not the Harlem Company have the same privilege? First, says Mr. HOFFMAN, because the Harlem Company never enjoyed the privilege before! Next, because the Hudson River Company run their engines mainly through *business streets*, while the Harlem Company proposed to run through the Bowery and Centre-street, which would probably (in the Mayor's opinion) be business streets if they were more crowded! And, thirdly, because on a railroad running "near to wharves and piers where steam-vessels used for conveyance of freight and passengers were constantly arriving, the use of the steam-dummy, *while it greatly increased the facilities of transportation and the cost thereof, did not increase personal risks!*"

We should like to know how many of the business men of New-York would soberly affirm that steam cars in the shape of dummies could be run with more assurance of safety along such thoroughfares as West, Greenwich, Washington or Hudson streets, than they could be run along the Bowery. The Bowery, in the first place, is (along a great part of its length) about twice the width of the streets named. For one heavy truck that passes along the Bowery (to the momentary detention of the horse cars) *ten* heavy trucks pass along the West side streets, near by the North River, and cars of all kinds are constantly delayed during the business hours of every week-day.

The Mayor says the old concession to the Hudson River Company was renewed because it was not seriously opposed, and because the use of steam had been found to involve no serious risks. Who are the petitioners against the Harlem Company, and what do they ask? Are they more numerous than those that memorialized the Council against the use of dummies on the West side? Are the Fourth-avenue objectors more influential than those of Hudson-street and Tenth-avenue? Where is the list of the memorialists that back up the Mayor's opinion?

The public, it is true, are not so greatly interested in this question as if the Harlem Company had proposed to use dummy-cars for intra-mural passenger travel. That, we hear they do not think, at present, of attempting. They want more conveniences for the transportation of their down-town freight. The public, therefore, are less directly concerned than we had supposed them to be, when we last referred to the resolution of the Common Council. But the citizens of New-York are, after all, interested in the matter to this extent, that if the Harlem Railroad Company are permitted to test the safety of running steam-cars down to their lower stations, we shall soon have steam used for City passenger travel in both the east and west side avenues, and the horse-car nuisance will become a thing of history. In the solution of that problem, ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people of New-York are unquestionably concerned. Years will probably elapse before we have either elevated or underground railroad tracks. We have, therefore, to turn anything and everything to account that offers some new facilities for intramural travel. If the dummy steam-car gave us no more speed, it would give us locomotive-power—and with *that*, cars with seats in them, instead of straps and hooks to hang by. We trust the Common Council, for once, will stick to their resolution, using the Mayor's argument with good effect against the weak position he has taken up.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Chicago papers report with great unction the circumstances of a descent that was made a few days ago upon the houses of ill-fame in that city. The wretched women, to the number of 120, were suddenly dragged from their resorts, locked up for the night, and in the morning taken to Court, where they were fined from $5 to $10 a piece, which one-half of them paid, while those who were unable to pay were sent to the Bridewell, as the reporter says, "to commute their indebtedness." Now we cannot, after the most serious study of this incident, see how it will in any way diminish the extent of the social evil in Chicago. Had all the women been able to pay their fine they would all have been permitted, as one-half of them were permitted, to return at once to the haunts from which they were dragged the night before. If the Judge had given them a moral lecture on the wickedness of their course, or if he had sentenced them to attend church for ten successive Sundays, or if he had sent them all to a reformatory or a prison, there might have been some benefit to themselves and the community from their arrest. But merely to extract $5 or $10 from their porte-moannaies and turn them adrift—what possible advantage was it?

The passengers in a Broadway stage, the other day, got more than their ten cents' worth of novelty in riding. The omnibus was entirely filled, chiefly with ladies, when a party of four, consisting of a Policeman and friend and two captured criminals, got in. These criminals were a negro and a white man—at least, those were the original colors, which had been so overlaid, however, as to tone down the natural contrast, while in their torn and filthy raiments there was little choice. In humorous token of the "miscegenation" of crime, the negro and white man were handcuffed together, and, as the pair jostled against the ladies' dresses, the personal *bouquet d' Afrique* mingled indistinguishably with the *bouquet de Caucase*. To what crime on the part of this ill-favored and still more ill-flavored couple, the passengers owed the pleasure of the interview, could not be told; but it was at least certain that, like Hamlet's, "their offence was rank, and smelt to Heaven." Company of this sort was, we repeat, more than the passengers had bargained for, and more than they would care to enjoy again.

We trust that all persons who are depositories of secrets connected with the history of the late war will, for the benefit of the future historian, take pains to leave such memoranda behind them as will enable posterity to comprehend important events that must yet be hidden from public knowledge. Our correspondent, "Libra," who is now traveling through the Southern States, and who, on Monday last, gave a most interesting account of a visit which he paid to ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, mentions a bit of secret history connected with the celebrated "Blair mission" and the negotiations for peace in 1864, which he did not obtain from Mr. STEPHENS, but from a distinguished Confederate officer. It appears that one of the propositions which Mr. BLAIR carried to Richmond was that the Union army should make a landing on the cost of Texas in a position menacing to the French in Mexico, that the Confederate army should offer a show of following it up, but that the two should unite in common cause in vindication of the Monroe doctrine. The war meanwhile would be an adjourned question, and out of this probably a settlement would arise in the end. We remember very well hearing some talk about this curious proposition at the time of the "Blair mission," but nothing definite about it was ever known. We do not suppose it will be given to us at this day to know the true history of the affair; but we hope that Mr. BLAIR will have an eye to posterity, and leave such memoranda as future generations can comprehend.

One PAUL BAGLEY, a "Reverend" at that, seems to have been busying himself in trying to "induce" the Governor-General of Canada to "induce" JEFFERSON DAVIS to induce Mr. JOHNSON to grant DAVIS a pardon. This is about as economic a way as we know of of getting notoriety—meddling in the JEFF. DAVIS business by applying to Tom, Dick, or Harry to do something impossible to be done about it, and then publishing the fact in the newspapers. Our national relations with the "Ex-President" are sufficiently confused and discreditable at present, without having him "reluctantly yield," some fine day, to numerous petitions urging him to do us the favor to apply for pardon. Inducing the hero of Irwinsville to relent and graciously condescend to accept amnesty, is small enough business to be engaged in; but unsuccessfully urging somebody else to do the inducing is smaller yet.

The Galveston *Bulletin* seems inclined to ridicule the Charleston *Mercury* for announcing and commending the sailing of three young Charlestonians, of good families and education, as deck hands before the mast. "Vell, vot of it?" says the *Bulletin*. A good deal of it, we should say. The encouraging and commendatory notice of such sensible acts of independence among young men brought up to despise labor, is eminently a good thing. If the Press is of any use, it is for the propagation of noble principles, and the making public of such manly examples is one of the greatest blessings the Southern Press can confer upon its young men.

In this country we have but little need of any apparatus for the simultaneous illumination of large buildings, for we have never had either the fine buildings or the art of so lighting up the interior of those we have, and their external architectural lines, as to make any display. This mode of producing grand effects on great occasions is very common in Europe. Every one who has passed Holy Week in Rome, knows the marvelous, magical beauty of the silver and golden illuminations of St. Peter's, with its beautiful *facade* and noble dome, and the description of the lighting up of the interior of the dome during portions of the late festival there, would make it surpass all former attempts at illuminative splendor. But a sad feature of these beauties is the danger with which they are attended. The hanging of thousands of lamps along the dizzy heights of the dome, the placing of thousands of candles along the airy lines of the interior cornices and decorations, and the rapid and sometimes fatal hurry of lighting all these dazzling points, detract much from the pleasure of seeing them. The Prussians have an ingenious way of connecting the candles or torches by a thread spun from gun-cotton, so that, as in the Royal Palace at Berlin, a single torch of flame sends a continuous flash along the whole line, and 40,000 candles are lighted in an instant. In Russia they practice the same mode of illuminating the grand churches. Even here such a simple contrivance might be employed, but that with a turn of the thumb, on goes the rushing gas, and, if necessary, the slender wire can carry electrical fire with even less trouble. But, where they still cling to aristocratic candles and traditionary lamps, the fiery thread might save much labor and many a life.

The "Maximilian Avengers" have given up their purpose of invading, seizing and governing Mexico, as a punishment of the Liberals who executed the Austrian Prince. Neither the French nor the Austrian Government has come forward with funds for their use—although it was given out that these Powers were ready to furnish them millions as soon as their scheme was under way. The representatives of both these Governments in this country, turn a cold shoulder upon their advances, and are unable to hold out any hopes for the future. American capitalists are equally backward, although the "Avengers" offer them, in return for a few millions, great privileges, grants, franchises and contracts, as soon as the conquest of Mexico is effected. As, therefore, there is no chance of making any money out of the enterprise, the "Avengers" wisely conclude to bottle up their passions, and set to work playing faro.

ESCOBEDO, if the accounts be true, excited probably by the blood he has spilt, has been pleased to take "the Yankees" in hand. He says that there is no danger of our interfering with Mexico, and that the time will come when our own "notables will be begging for their heads, instead of begging for the heads of the Austrians." These be parlous words. Are we to accustom ourselves to hearing them from every outlaw and ruffian who rises to the grade of General in Mexico? Cannot JUAREZ teach his redoubtable warriors to carry civil tongues in their heads? ESCOBEDO has triumphed over MAXIMILIAN, and a little of the frenzy of victory must be allowed to him. But when he returns to his senses we hope he will learn to know his friends. If not—we leave Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. ABBOT to settle it with him.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

Previous to the adjournment of the Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday it was agreed that Mr. ELDRIDGE might have the privilege of examining STEPHEN F. CAMERON, the pardoned rebel witness in the SURRATT trial, during the recess. He was accordingly summoned to-day, and examined regarding the manner in which his pardon was obtained. His statement is that he came here as a witness in the case, and that he had no intention before coming of applying for a pardon, but subsequently was led to file an application through the influence of Southern friends here. Mr. BRADLEY, SURRATT's counsel, being the only person of prominence with whom he was acquainted, he requested him to recommend his application which was done, but without any reference to his credibility as a witness. It is acknowledged that the fact of his having been a rebel did not disqualify him, and as the testimony of Gen. E. G. LEE and other unpardoned rebels has been admitted in the case, it is conceded that the resolution ordering inquiry into the matter was useless.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

It is understood that Secretary BROWNING will invite the immediate attenion of the President to the recent act of Congress providing for the appointment of three military officers, not below the rank of Brigadier-General, to unite with the Commisssioners named in the act, for the purpose of conferring with the hostile Indians on the Upper Missouri, with a view to settling existing difficulties. The Commissioners already selected are anxious to proceed to the scene of their labors, and hope to start within a week or ten days. Some difficulty is experienced in complying with the requirements of the law for the military detail, because nearly all of the officers of the requisite rank are either on leave of absence or are on duty in the different departments and districts.

GEN. BUTLER'S COMMITTEE.

Gen. BUTLER's Committee appointed to inquire into the assassination of President LINCOLN met to-day and completed its organization, but did not take any testimony. It is understood that they will commence their labors immediately.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Committee, of which Mr. LINCOLN, of New-York, is Chairman, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Pay Department, has commenced its labors, and to-day examined PETER S. BLOW, of this city, and Judge CARTTER, of the District Supreme Court, regarding their knowledge of the famous Loewenthal swindles, exposed in the TIMES last January. BLOW testified to the manner in which LOEWENTHAL obtained possession of the discharge papers of colored soldiers in New-Orleans, and that he assisted him in making out the forged papers which were filed in the Department accompanied by the original discharges, and paid by Gen. BRICE's subordinates to the amount of half a million of dollars. He also stated that he was acting in the capacity of a detective at the time Judge CARTTER testified that he presided over a case in which LOEWENTHAL was a party in answer to a complaint made by a man named SURBRUG, who was in partnership with him in the claim agency business, requiring him to account for a large amount of funds received from the collection of claims. In his answer, LOEWENTHAL stated, among other things, that he was obliged to give to the Pay Department 2½ per cent. of the 10 per cent. allowed by law as remuneration for making collections, or 25 per cent. of the profits of the business, for the purpose of hurrying his claims through. The records of the Court substantiating this testimony were also produced before the Committee.

GEN. SHERIDAN NOT TO BE REMOVED.

It is authoritatively announced to-night that the statement that President JOHNSON intends to remove SHERIDAN, is without foundation in fact. His friends say that he may have contemplated such a removal, but not recently.

MUSTERED OUT.

The following named Assistant Quartermasters, who have been on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau have been mustered out of service: Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. M. Whittlesey, Brevet Col. Henry Page, Brevet Lieut.-Cols. F. A. Seeley, Thomas A. Johnson and James P. Law, Brevet Majors George W. Marshall and Joseph M. Brown, and Capts. C. T. Watson and Samuel J. Wright. These were the last disbursing officers of the Bureau, all others having previously been relieved or mustered out.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN THE SOUTH.

Major-Gen. HOWARD has received the report of Brevet Major-Gen. MILES, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina, detailing operations in June, in which he remarks:

> "There is a class of persons in this State who are the innocent sufferers of the late war, and whose condition is deplorable, and who are the objects of great pity. These are the poor white women and children left widows and orphans, their fathers, husbands and brothers having been killed or crippled during the rebellion; they are counted by thousands, and are now living on charity, and the future presents no brighter prospects for them; they must live in idleness and want for the remainder of their lives, or until capital and enterprise are brought to this State. Here there is no employment for them; hundreds have gone into the fields, and endeavored to earn enough to sustain life; but their feeble constitutions soon break down under the burning sun. If this class of people were in any of our manufacturing towns in New-England, they could be ennobled to a sphere of usefulness, and enjoy all the comforts of life, at the same time give to their children the advantages of education, which are denied in their present position. If employment could be guaranteed them in any part of the country, this Bureau would furnish them with transportation, and they would gladly leave these scenes of want and sorrow."

There has also been received, at Major-Gen. HOWARD's headquarters, the report of Brevet Major-Gen. GRIFFIN, Assistant Commissioner in Texas, of operations there during the quarter ending May 31.

He reports the freedmen working well, and the demand for labor great, with wages high. The treatment of laborers by their employers is much better than usual. He also states in many of the counties there is very little lawlessness or violence. In many more counties the life of a freedman is as safe as that of a white man; but there is still a large part of the State where murder is bold and unchecked. In these parts the life of a white man is worth but little: the life of a freeman is worth nothing.

Gen. GRIFFIN remarks, with reference to educational matters, that very great numbers of planters seeing the eagerness of the freedmen for education have offered to furnish school buildings and have applied for teachers. At Gonzales, Seguin, Liberty and other places, donations of land on which to erect schoolhouses have been made by white citizens. The physical condition of the freedmen in this State is doubtless better than in any other Southern State. Each county has been able to support its own poor, and it has been unnecessary to call for any supplies for the destitute as provided for by the resolution adopted by Congress and approved March 20, 1867. The effective force of troops in Texas is 3,465.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE'S CALL FOR EVIDENCE.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the facts and circumstances of the assassination of President LINCOLN:

Resolved, That public notice be given through the Associated Press to all persons having any evidence, or knowledge of any facts, papers or documents bearing upon the assassination of the President, or tending to show who were engaged therein, to communicate such facts or papers to the Chairman of the Committee at Washington, Gen. B. F. BUTLER, with the assurance that they may do so under the provision of the resolution that such communication or evidence so furnished shall not be made use of against the person furnishing it upon any trial.

SURVEY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Extracts from a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from A. P. K. SAFFORD, Surveyor-General of Nevada, dated June 26, 1867:

I have divided the State into eight mineral districts as follows: Mineral District No. 1, composed of the southern part of Lincoln County; No. 2, composed of the northern part of Lincoln County; No. 3, composed of Nye County; No. 4, composed of Lander County; No. 5, composed of the Counties of Humboldt and Churchill; No. 6, composed of the Counties of Washoe and Roop; No. 7, composed of the Counties of Story, Lyon and Ormsby; No. 8, composed of the Counties of Douglass and Esmaralda. I have appointed RICHARD GIRD for the First District, ANDREW J. HATCH for the Sixth District, JOHN F. KIDDER for the Seventh District and R. A. CHASE for the Eighth District. I have not yet filled the appointments for the other districts, for the reason that in such new districts I have been at a loss which of the applicants were best qualified for the position, and am determined to visit the districts before filling the places.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS.

Information has reached the Treasury Department from its special agent at Galveston, dated July 16, stating that owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at Indianola, Texas, which has assumed an epidemic form, all commerce with that port has been suspended, and that no mails had been received from there since the 5th inst.

OFFICE HOURS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

An order was to-day issued by Secretary McCULLOCH reducing office hours in the Treasury Department, from and after to-morrow, until the 1st of October, from 4 to 3 o'clock.

Trial Trip of the New Steamship Ontario.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The new steamship *Ontario*, the pioneer of the American Steamship Company's line from Boston to Liverpool, returned to this port this afternoon, after an absence of 25 hours on a trial trip at sea, for the purpose of testing her machinery and getting her engines in working order. The steamer ran outside of Cape Cod, and after standing off and on during the night, returned by a circuitous route through the Bay. About fifty gentlemen, including the executive officer of the Company, constructor, nautical, and mercantile men, were on board. The vessel behaved admirably, and her engines worked successfully. Though the trial was not for speed, she attained a rate of 11¼ knots, with four-fifths of her power applied. The *Ontario* is of 3,000 tons burden, and she has engines of 1,700 horse power.

The Crops in Georgia, North Carolina and Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 23.

The crop prospects in Arkansas are very encouraging, and large amounts of corn have been planted. Gen. PILLOW estimates the corn crop near Helena at 200,000 bushels. Fully two-thirds of the land under cultivation this season have been planted in cereals.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 23.

The weather is warm with a fine breeze from the south and a prospect of rain. The accounts concerning the corn crops are more encouraging; reports from the cotton crop are not so favorable.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 23.

The weather is favorable to the crops. Accounts from the coast are unfavorable to Sea Island cotton.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 23.

The cotton crops are somewhat damaged by the late heavy rains causing shedding of bolls, and by worms. The prospects are still fair for a two-third crop. The rice crop is reported badly damaged.

Destructive Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, July 23.

A destructive fire occurred here this morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, in buildings Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Main-street, owned by T. C. RILEY.

The buildings were occupied by Messrs. C. W. and E. PARDRIDGE, dry goods merchants; S. BERGMAN clothing store; T. C. RILEY, millinery goods; CLAY, COSSACK & Co., lithographers; WM. KNIGHT, photographer, and others. No. 196 is a complete wreck. Nos. 194 and 198 are considerably damaged by water and fire. Mr. RILEY holds insurance for $38,000 on the buildings. Messrs. PARDRIDGE's stock is damaged to the extent of $50,000. They are insured for $62,000, principally in New-York companies. Mr. BERGMAN's loss is $6,000 which is covered by insurance. Mr. KNIGHT's loss is also about $5,000, and is also covered by insurance.

Found Dead in St. Louis—An Absconding Express Agent.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 23.

AUGUSTUS H. ROCKWELL, of Newark, N. J., was found dead on the sidewalk corner of Fourth and Pine streets, early this morning. It is supposed he fell from the window of his room.

JOHN W. MATHEWS, agent of the United States Express Company at Weston, Missouri, absconded last week with eight or ten thousand dollars belonging to the Company. MATHEWS was a member of the firm of MATHEWS & Co., grocers, which made an assignment about a month ago.

Affairs in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 23.

The Boards of Registration in this State are composed generally of obscure persons. The time for the commencement of registration is not yet fixed.

The Military Commission to try three citizens of Robeson County, charged with assaulting an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, convened this morning.

A train going West on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad last night, ran over and killed two women, near Timmonsville, S. C.

Base-Ball Match in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 23.

The base-ball match between the Nationals of Washington, D. C., and the Empires of this city, today, closed at the end of the sixth inning, to enable the Nationals to reach the train for Chicago, where they play a match with the Excelsior Club of that city to-morrow afternooon. The score to-day stood: Nationals, 53; Empires, 26. The Nationals complimented the Empires very highly, and pronounced two of its members the best players in the West.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 23.

The officers of the steamer *McGill*, which has just arrived here from Upper Missouri, say that a band of 150 Sioux Indians attacked a part of the Rhee tribe above Fort Stephenson, and killed three and ran off with twenty-five ponies. The same night, the same Indians stampeded a number of Government horses, and wounded one soldier at Fort Stephenson.

Registration at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 23.

The Board of Registration in the Thirteenth Territorial District orders employers to notify employes of the presence of the Board for registration, and in any instance where the order is not enforced by the employers they will be punished to the extent of the law by military commission.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Rebutting Testimony for the Prosecution—Dr. McMillan's Evidence Sustained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The prosecution in the SURRATT case continued its rebutting testimony to-day, and introduced witnesses who sustained the evidence elicited yesterday, regarding the time-table and the manner in which trains were run on the Philadelphia and Erie road on the 13th of April, 1865. More evidence was also presented to prove that HOLLOHAN did not drop the handkerchief with SURRATT'S name on it, as described in his testimony, also to sustain the character of the previous witnesses for the prosecution, for truth and veracity. The crowd at the Court-room to-day was larger than usual and mainly composed of the prisoner's friends, who were far from backward in expressing sympathy for him. The rebutting testimony will be closed in a few days.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Pierrepont said at this stage of the case he wanted to offer in evidence the paper spoken of the other day by Gen. Eckert. The paper was not in Booth's handwriting, but from the inquiries that had been made about it, he thought it proper that it should be offered in evidence.

The letter referred to is one purporting to have been written by Booth to Dr. Stuart, inclosing an amount of money.

The offer was accepted, the defence desiring to show that two letters had been offered as originals, they being in different handwriting, both purporting to have been written on leaves torn from Booth's diary.

The Court ordered attachments to issue for the apprehension of E. W. Cassell and T. J. Osborne, conductors on the N. C. Railroad, who had refused to obey the subpœna of the Court.

Ezra B. Westfalls sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: In April, 1865, was trainmaster on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; on April 13, 1865, was at the ferry at Williamsport; the depot for the train South was three-quarters of a mile from the ferry; that day, April 13, two trains arrived at Williamsport from Elmira; the train leaving Elmira at 8 o'clock arrived between 12 and 2 o'clock, and the extra train arrived later; a man came on the extra train and was anxious to get through; I took him to be a rebel spy or a Government detective, and I gave him little satisfaction about the moving of the trains, as I thought it was none of his business how the trains ran; I know the ferryman at Williamsport; it was between twelve and two o'clock when the man came in on the extra train; I had a conversation with the ferryman at six o'clock that evening; it is my impression that the prisoner is the man who questioned me about the trains, but I cannot say so positively; I did not see the man after that conversation that day; on April 13, 1865, two construction trains and one switching train was running to Sunbury; one train was running between Montoursville and Watsontown, the other between Watsontown and Sunbury, and the switch train between Sunbury and the ferry; all these trains carried passengers at that time; the construction trains were running fast at that time, because the work was urgent; they made about the same time as the passenger train; I have known extra fare to be charged for extra speed.

By Mr. Bradley—My knowledge of the latter fact is from persons telling me; there was a connection or could be a connection between the construction trains and the regular trains; on April 13 no train left Williamsport; it left the ferry; a train left at six o'clock from Montoursville; another train left at half-past eight, and the other train at half-past nine P. M.; these were the only regular trains; the irregular gravel train left Montoursville; the switch-engine ran from the ferry to Montoursville, and on April 13 they were running at intervals all day; the gravel trains are allowed to run at the rate of twenty miles an hour; can't say what speed they made on April 13, 1865; I know trains were running between Montoursville and the ferry; I am sure the trains went to Watsontown; the trains laid over night at Montoursville; it is twenty miles from Montoursville to Watsontown; trains that day started from Montoursville to work; can't say that a construction train left Montoursville at two o'clock; have no actual knowledge of the fact that they went to Watsontown, but know they were working between those points; the trains went to Watsontown for water; there was at that time no water between Montoursville and Watsontown; there has been a water-tank erected and supplied since; I know of times when the reconstruction train left Montoursville in the afternoon; I can't fix a date in 1865 when a train ran out from Watsontown in the afternoon; a train of construction would run from Montoursville to Watsontown and back before two o'clock, and return in the afternoon; can't fix any date when that was done, however; I first saw the prisoner in court, sitting where he is now; can't remember who pointed him out to me; I was summoned here by Mr. Montgomery, who testified at the assassination trial; I was summoned last Saturday week; Montgomery asked me what I remembered about April 13; he told me about a man passing through on the 13th of April; he told me at what time the man was supposed to have reached Williamsport; he described the man's clothing; do not know that Montgomery said anything about the man crossing the ferry at the first interview; he may have done so at the second interview; I have summoned two witnesses for the prosecution in this case; Col. Foster employed me to summon the witnesses; did not tell them what was intended; I think all the circumstances of the man being in a hurry to get through on April 13 had passed out of my mind until I was reminded of the fact by Montgomery; when I was examined at my first visit, I think Mr. Wilson took down what I said.

Dr. Lewis J. A. McMillan recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: I have had a quarrel with Rev. Mr. Boucher; in the Summer of 1864, we had a general election, and Mr. Boucher advocated the claims of one of the candidates, and I the other; during the election I met Mr. Boucher twice, on an occasion of meeting at West Sheppard, being in Mr. Boucher's house; I went out and dispersed a crowd in front of a church, and from that day I did not see Boucher for weeks; Mr. Boucher owed me money, and I wrote to him about it and he never answered; Boucher then came down to my office, and in the presence of Dr. Erskine, who was my partner, he asked me what I had written such letters to him for, and I replied that he owed me money and I wanted it; on a certain day I was riding past Father Boucher's house, and I was called in, and was ushered into the parlor; Father Boucher asked me what I meant by sending him such a man as I sent the day before; I had sent a bailiff, and I told him I had served him right; he called me a blackguard and a scoundrel, and I said he was a gentleman; I was then about to leave, and Mr. Boucher slammed the door, and I turned and slapped him in the face; I never had a word of conversation with Mr. Boucher about an abortion; no such conversation occurred as that detailed by Mr. Boucher, and I pronounce what he says to be utterly false.

By Mr. Bradley—When I passed Mr. Boucher's house in the carriage I think a Mr. Kemp was with me; I did suggest to Mr. Pierrepont to ask if Dr. Erskine was with me; Mr. Boucher owed me $10; the money was collected by a bailiff named Martin and handed to me; I never gave a receipt; Martin gave the receipt; Martin paid me the money in September, 1864. [Paper exhibited.] I recognize that as my signature. [The paper was read. It is dated June 20, 1864, and is a receipt to Mr. Boucher for $5 in full for all demands.] That was not the only bill; that bill was for attendance upon Mr. Boucher himself, and I afterward visited his sister professionally; the bill against the sister was contracted in the Spring of 1864; I believe Spring lasts till the 23d of June; my memory is distinct about the account against Mr. Boucher's sister; Mr. Boucher's sister was living with him in the Summer of 1864, and in 1863 I rendered the bill for the sister's attendance three or four months after it was contracted; had the quarrel with Mr. Boucher about August; I visited Mr. Boucher's sister in the Summer or late in the Spring of 1864; when I said the money had been due a year before the quarrel I had forgotten about the receipt; the receipt refreshed my memory; never had but one quarrel with Mr. Boucher; the election in 1864 was held in August; it may have been held in June, but I do not think so; I don't remember when the returns of the election were to be made; I took an active part in the election, but cannot remember in what month it occurred; the quarrel occurred five or six weeks after the election; I was not one of Mr. Boucher's parishioners; I am a Catholic, but I did not attend Father Boucher's church; I attended the Episcopal Church; I left Sheffard shortly after the quarrel referred to and went to sea; the township of Sheffard was divided into two parishes; Waterloo was not in the parish then; at the time of the quarrel Mr. Boucher invited me into his parlor, and not a word was said about the subscription; he only asked me about the bailiff; my memory is distinct about that; I remember slapping him in the face; he was about to close the door when I slapped; I say nothing about abortion was said at that quarrel, and I never had a conversation with Boucher on the subject of abortion; I have associated with both the English and French inhabitants of Sheffard.

Dr. John Erskine sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Am a practicing physician of Waterloo, C. E.; I knew Dr. McMillan, and knew his character intimately for truth and veracity; his character was perfectly good; his reputation as a man of truth and veracity was never questioned.

By Mr. Bradley—I never heard any one say anything about his character for truth and veracity; I never heard his character questioned for truth and veracity.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Dr. McMillan's character for truth was perfectly good.

By Mr. Bradley—Have never heard any one talk about Dr. McMillan's character for truth; I never heard his character discussed.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I never had a conversation with Boucher in regard to the church subscription.

Mr. Ernest Racicat, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside at Sweetsbury, C. E., and am an advocate at the bar there; am acquainted with Dr. McMillan; have known him fifteen years; his character for truth and veracity is good; I have never heard it questioned; I reside with him in the same district.

By Mr. Bradley—I reside nineteen miles from Waterloo, where Dr. McMillan resided; I was at Waterloo at every term of the Court, and at other times; Dr. McMillan remained at Waterloo until he went to sea, in the Fall of 1864; have met Dr. McMillan very frequently; have heard persons speak of Dr. McMillan; I never heard anything said of his truth and veracity; have heard people say he was a good doctor, and never heard his truth questioned.

Mr. Levi A. Perkins sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Reside in the Township of Potter, C. E., and am Clerk of the Commissioner's Court and Court of Justices; lived in the village with Dr. McMillan from the Fall of 1860 until the Spring of 1862; I know McMillan's reputation, and have always heard him well spoken of.

By Mr. Bradley—I live twenty-eight miles from Waterloo; visited Waterloo several times and saw Dr. McMillan; during the time McMillan resided at Waterloo I heard many kind expressions of McMillan; never heard Rebets, the hotel keeper, speak of McMillan.

Mr. Joseph W. Guppy sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—In 1865 was Assistant Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad; the morning of April 14, 1865, the first passenger train left Oswego for Elmira at 4:38 A. M.; it reached Elmira at 6:12; it reached Elmira on time; the train before the above left at 9:45 P. M. of the 13th, and reached Elmira at 11:20 P. M.

By Mr. Bradley—On April 13, 1865, there were several trains from Binghamton to Owego; on April 13 the first train from Binghamton arrived at Owego at 4:40 A. M.; can't say when that train left Albany.

By Mr. Merrick—Trains were running from New-York on that day, and passed through Owego; the first afternoon train left New-York at 5 P. M. and arrived at Owego at 4:30 next morning; it is an hour and forty minutes from Owego to Elmira.

By Mr. Bradley—On April 13, the first train left Elmira at 12:35 A. M., and arrived at Owego at 2 o'clock; next left Elmira at 1:35, and arrived at Owego at 3 o'clock.

Witness then described the time of arrival and departure of trains to and from Elmira and Owego.

Almiron Feld sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside at Elmira, N. Y.; have lived there two years since May 1; in April, 1865, I was at Elmira negotiating for the purchase of the furniture of the Brainard House and I purchased it; on April 14 there was no room there that we call a reading-room; the front of the office has a room with settees and has a telegraph office; there were papers lying on the settees, and in the rear there was a bar-room.

By Mr. Merrick—The settees are on both sides of the room as persons come in; it was the usual place where casual passers came in.

By Mr. Bradley—I do not know what became of the Brainard House register of that date; there were several persons came and inquired about the register; I have searched for the register and could not find it; there were settees and a long table in the room called a reading-room; persons coming in to wait for the omnibusses would sit in that room.

Charles H. Blinn recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: It was on Monday night, April 17, 1865, that I picked up a pocket-handkerchief. [Mr. Jno. T. Hollohan called in.] That is not the man who laid down and dropped the handkerchief; I can see not slightest resemblance between Mr. Hollohan and the man who dropped the handkerchief.

Mr. Bradley was proceeding to ask the witness relative to getting the handkerchief washed, when Mr. Pierrepont objected, as it was not responsive to what they had said in rebuttal.

Mr. Bradley said they had sent a special messenger for this witness and had not been able to get him here.

Mr. Pierrepont said that had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Bradley said when the defence sent for Mr. Blinn, he was injured by a fall from a horse, but he noticed the prosecution could get him here easy enough.

The Court admitted the evidence as going to test the memory of the witness.

Witness resumed—I gave the handkerchief to be washed two days after I found it; I then kept it in my possession until it was given up to the detective on April 25; do not know the name of the detective who took the handkerchief; it was one of Capt. Gleason's detectives and not one of Col. Baker's detectives; my uncle was sick at the time, and he died afterward; don't remember that the handkerchief was washed after my uncle died; I know it was on the night of the 17th I found the handkerchief, because it was the first night of the season that the boats ran on the lake; can't remember the name of the detective who took the handkerchief; at that time I was living in Burlington; the detective's name was Chapin; I knew the name but it had slipped from my memory for the moment; my post-office address was at Winooski Falls; I lived on the Burlington side of the river; I was then living at Burlington on the Winooski Falls road; I know that I delivered the handkerchief on the 25th, because I noted the time in my diary; I know the handkerchief was found where I stated, because the boats then ran, and understood it was published in the Burlington *Times*; I have a letter from the editor stating that it was published in the Burlington *Times*; I presume I was at the depot on the morning of April 20; can't remember the date of my uncle's death; my attention has not been called to it.

By a Juror—I wrote a letter to the editor of the Burlington *Times*, asking him if he published about finding the handkerchief, and the date thereof; that was since my examination here; the answer refreshed my memory.

By the Court—I wrote the letter for my own gratification; my object in writing was to see if the editor concurred with me.

By Mr. Merrick—Have no recollection of telling Mr. Chapin that I found two handkerchiefs; don't remember saying I found two handkerchiefs; don't remember saying my uncle died Tuesday evening; am positive he did not die the night I found the handkerchief; my residence was outside of the city limits, but in the town of Burlington.

At 1 o'clock the court took a recess for thirty minutes.

Upon reassembling, C. T. Hobart was recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: After I was sworn before, and after I testified, I saw Mr. Hollohan in Mr. Bradley's office; I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Hollohan except in Mr. Bradley's office; Hollohan is not the man who wanted to pass in my train without paying, and he looks nothing like the man.

Mr. Bradley said he desired now to ask a question personal to himself. It had been stated in the public prints that he (Mr. Bradley) had offered Mr. Hobart a bribe, and he desired Mr. Hobart to explain the matter.

Mr. Hobart said no such offer was ever made to him, and the publication was utterly false, and was made without his knowledge or consent; all that Mr. Bradley had said was, that the witness would be paid by the defence out of some money that had been contributed for that purpose; no one connected with the defence ever made a proposition to pay any money for one's testimony.

Lewis Weichman, recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: I know John T. Hollohan; I was with him at Burlington on the evening of April 19, 1865; on the morning of the 20th Hollohan, Bigley, McDevitt and myself went to the depot, and we took the cars on the track; Hollohan did not lie down in the depot; my impression is we took the cars on a side track; Hollohan did not tell me in Canada that he left the handkerchief under his pillow at the hotel in Burlington.

No cross-examination.

Joseph Wells, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: I reside at Elkton, Md.; I know a man named Stephen F. Cameron; he resided there in 1861; have not seen him there since 1861; Cameron professed to be a sort of minister; he clerked for a while for his father-in-law; I know that Cameron's reputation was not good.

By Mr. Bradley—His general reputation was that he would report things that were not true; never exactly associated with Cameron, but have frequently met him; I was a mail contractor in 1861; can't now mention names of persons who have spoken of Cameron; companions that I have associated with, associated with Cameron; have heard them say his reputation was bad; I never heard any one speak of Cameron as being a reliable man; his general reputation was that he was unreliable, and if anything came from Mr. Cameron, people generally said he was not to be relied upon; that was his general reputation in Elkton; had known Cameron eight or nine years before 1861; can't recollect when Cameron did not have a bad reputation.

James S. Crawford, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: I reside in Elkton, Md.: am Clerk to the County Commissioners; I knew Stephen F. Cameron; have not seen him since the Fall or late in the Summer of 1861; Cameron's reputation was that of a man much given to exaggeration; his general reputation was that he was not a truth-teller; he did not have the reputation of being a truth-teller.

By Mr. Merrick—I can't say that I have ever heard the term "liar" given to Cameron, but have heard many persons speak of his exaggeration; I knew Cameron from 1858 till 1861; during the war my sympathies were with the Government very decidedly.

James T. McCullough, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: I live in Elkton, and have known S. F. Cameron many years prior to 1861; Cameron's general reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

By Mr. Merrick—I associated with Cameron and knew him intimately; can't recollect who spoke of his reputation in 1861; in 1861, just before Cameron left, Judge Price and I had a conversation relative to some of Cameron's statements; Cameron had gone to Baltimore, and made a statement that I knew was exaggerated; there was great political excitement then, and the political sentiment was so intense as to break up old friendships; Mr. Cameron was a very erratic man, and I attributed the exaggerations he made to the character of his mind; his character of mind was such that he would exaggerate; I do not mean to say that he was a corrupt, malicious liar.

John Torbert, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside at Elkton; was born there, and left in 1859; knew S. F. Cameron, and know his wife and family; saw him there in 1861; I was living in Philadelphia, and visited Elkton frequently; have heard much said about the man, but do not know that I ever heard his character for veracity much discussed; I can recollect particular instances in 1858 and 1859; have heard him spoken of; he was considered a half crazy man; if he related any circumstance no one would believe his statement unless it was verified.

By Mr. Merrick—When I said I did not hear his character discussed I meant in particular cases, but have heard general talk; I was about nineteen years of age then; have met and associated with Cameron; can't recollect specific discussions of Cameron's character; never heard him spoken of as a morally corrupt man, but would exaggerate and dress up statements.

By a Juror—I would not believe Cameron under oath, unless he was corroborated.

Joseph L. Mahan, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Reside at Elkton, Md.; knew Cameron; saw him last in 1861; his general reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

By Mr. Merrick—Have heard Cameron's character discussed; he was considered as given to exaggeration, but I do not know that he was morally corrupt; he was regarded as a fanatic, and not entirely sane in 1861; party feeling ran high, but I do not know that one-half of the people of Elkton thought the other half crazy.

John V. Reardon, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside in Elkton, and know S. F. Cameron; know his family; have heard his reputation spoken of; his general reputation for truth or exaggeration is bad.

By Mr. Bradley—I am a coach-maker; I knew Mr. Cameron from 1858 to 1861; did not associate with Cameron's companions.

Frank Titus sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Reside in Elkton; went there since 1855; know S. F. Cameron; I knew Cameron's reputation for truth and veracity, and I think it was bad.

By Mr. Bradley—I attended school in Elkton in 1857, '58 and '59, and down to 1861; I know the people generally, and heard them talk about Cameron; have heard him spoken of by a good many at that time; can't remember names of persons who spoke of Cameron; don't know particularly who Cameron associated with; Cameron was a clerk for his father in the grain business; Cameron was given to exaggeration, and was considered a wild, erratic man.

Michael McNamara sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—Reside on Capitol Hill, Washington; knew a man who was a witness here, named John T. Tippetts; he enlisted in my company, Company B, First District of Columbia Cavalry; his general reputation for truth and veracity was good.

By Mr. Merrick—Never heard Tippett's character discussed.

John H. Clark, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Reside in Washington, and have resided here since I was mustered out of service; I know a man named Tippetts—a witness here; I formed his acquaintance in the First D. C. Cavalry in 1863; I was for a while Lieutenant of his company; Tippetts' reputation for veracity was good; never heard it questioned.

By Mr. Merrick—Lafayette C. Baker commanded that regiment, but was never with it; it was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Conger in the field.

Jno. H. Campbell, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Know John T. Tippetts; knew him in the regiment; never heard his reputation for truth questioned by his companions and associates.

John S. Lone, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Reside in Washington on Fifth-street West, between N and O; have resided here six years next October; am a tailor; know John T. Tippetts; have known him eighteen years; I know his reputation among his associates for truth and veracity; never heard his reputation for truth and veracity doubted or questioned.

By Mr. Bradley—I knew Tippetts in Prince George County; I lived in that county about five miles from where Tippetts lived.

John W. Kelley sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Reside at Washington, corner Twelfth and Maryland-avenue; am employed in the Monument grounds as a blacksmith; have always heard Tippetts well spoken of, and never heard his reputation for truth questioned.

By Mr. Bradley—Have heard people speak well of Tippetts, but do not know that I ever heard of his character for truth.

James Wilson sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Reside in Third Ward of Washington; keep a restaurant; I have known John T. Tippetts eleven months; never heard his reputation for truth questioned.

By Mr. Bradley—Have never heard much talk of Tippetts' reputation.

Robert F. Martin sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Live in Uniontown, D. C., across the Eastern branch; have known John T. Tippetts fifteen years; lived near him in Prince George County; never heard Tippetts' character questioned except since I saw about the trial in the papers.

Daniel Garner sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Live in Prince George County, Md.; have known John T. Tippetts since he was a child; lived within four miles of his father's; never heard his character for truth and veracity questioned.

Question by Mr. Bradley—Were you indicted, convicted and sentenced for malfeasance in office?

The Court said witness could answer or not, as he pleased.

Witness—I will not answer the question to please you; I am an officer yet, though.

Mr. Bradley—That is all we want.

Witness said he could produce certificates to show he was the best officer the county ever had.

Rueben S. Isles, sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington: Reside in Prince George County: knew John T. Tippetts; never heard his character for truth and veracity questioned.

By Mr. Bradley—Have heard Tippetts spoken of as a man of good character; never heard his character questioned.

John L. Kelley, sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington: Have lived here since 1862; know John T. Tippetts; am foreman of the United States horse-shoeing shop, and have hired Tippetts as a horse-shoer; his reputation for truth and veracity was very good.

Edmund Rockett, sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington: Am seventy-six years of age; live in Prince George County, Maryland; know John T. Tippetts; knew him before he knowed himself, [laughter;] I know Tippetts' family well; John bore one of the best characters of any young man in the county.

By Mr. Bradley.—Have lived in Prince George's fifty years; was not born there; I know old man Tippetts; he is one of the best citizens in the county; I know Mr. Watson, who lives near by; lives two and a half or three miles from Mr. Tippetts'; a part of the time I lived near Horse Head; I have known John Tippetts since a child, and I never heard anything against him, and when his county was in need he defended it; never heard anything against him, except the "secesh."

Q.—Is Mr. Watson secesh? A.—No, Sir, and he won't say anything against Tippetts.

William Lloyd sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Have known Tippetts three months, and never heard anything against his character for truth.

Joseph J. Caiclaser sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Know John T. Tippetts, and have known him since January; worked in the same shop with him, and he bears an excellent character.

By Mr. Bradley.—Never heard his character questioned.

John Ogden sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Reside in Washington; have resided here five years; have known John Tippetts since Jan. 1; he worked with me; his conduct was always good; never heard his character questioned.

Eugene Bowen sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: I live at Monument Lot; am a mounted messenger for Col. Bell Hara; have known Tippetts for eight months, and have associated with him intimately; I never knew a man who would doubt Tippetts' word.

At three forty-five the Court took a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Full Attendance of Members—Converts to Women's Rights—Previous Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 23, 1867.

The course taken by the Convention on Saturday in regard to absenteeism has had the effect of filling the benches this week earlier than usual. Some 130 members were in their seats this morning.

The debate on the suffrage has been going on for the past ten days, but it grows rapidly to a close. To-morrow evening at 7:30 the vote is to be taken—that is, the numerous amendments which have been submitted to the report of Mr. GREELEY'S Committee are to be taken up and voted upon seriatim; but as the resolution provides for five-minute speeches on each of these propositions, the whole evening will be consumed in voting upon them, and the main question will not be reached till the day after.

CONVERTS TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Last evening the Convention, in Committee of the Whole, voted on Mr. CURTIS' proposition to abolish all distinctions of sex in the Constitution. Very much to the surprise of many who have supposed that the advocates of female suffrage were confined to the extreme men of the Radical Party, Democrats like Mr. CASSIDY and Mr. CORNING were found in the affirmative. Whether they will continue to stand up to the faith when the yeas and nays are called, and the permanent record is made, remains to be seen.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

An amendment to the rules providing for the previous question is lying on the table, and will probably be considered to-morrow. The conviction is getting general that it is time to do something to stay the flood of waters which threatens to swamp the Convention and to exhaust the patience of the people. It is not unlikely that the Convention will adopt this amendment to its rules.

Thirty-Second Days' Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 23.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. E. BROOKS—Concerning claims on State charities for aid to the Foundling Hospital.

By Mr. LEE—For the separate submission of the liquor prohibition clause.

By Mr. ALVORD—On the same subject.

By Mr. GROSS—Against prohibitory legislation.

By Mr. OPDIKE—For the separate submission of a prohibitory clause.

By Mr. SHATTON—Against donating money to sectarian institutions; also, eighteen petitions against prohibitory legislation.

By Mr. RATHBUN—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. CURTIS—Several petitions in favor of equal suffrage.

By Mr. FOWLER—On the same subject; also, against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. CASSIDY, of the New-York State Workingmen's Assembly—On the Eight-Hour Law and other subjects.

By Mr. T. W. DWIGHT—Against donations to sectarian institutions: also, for a separate submission of the prohibition clause; also, relative to charitable bequests.

By Mr. FIELD—Against the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

By Mr. GOODRICH—On the same subject.

By Mr. HISCOX—Asking the recognition of God as the source of all power.

By Mr. MORRIS—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. DUGANNE—On the same subject.

RESOLUTIONS.

By E. BROOKS—That the Committee on Corporations other than Banking and Insurance, inquire into the propriety of amending the Constitution as follows:

All Corporations in this State shall be governed by Directors, to be elected once in each year by the stockholders thereof; and no stockholder shall vote at any election who has not been such for ninety days continuously next preceding the election. Adopted.

By Mr. SHERMAN—Conferring local legislation upon the Boards of Supervisors. Referred.

Mr. GREELEY called up the resolution declaring that the Convention shall take final action on the Report of the Committee on Suffrage at 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

Mr. AXTELL moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost, 20 to 101.

Mr. MURPHY moved to substitute Thursday instead of Wednesday.

Mr. GREELEY accepted the amendment.

Mr. FOLGER moved to substitute Wednesday for Thursday. Lost.

Mr. BARKER moved that the vote be taken at 12 o'clock Wednesday.

After discussion Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Motion lost by 13 to 114.

Mr. SEYMOUR moved to amend by fixing the hour at 3 o'clock Wednesday.

Mr. BARKER accepted the amendment.

Mr. LOEW moved to amend by fixing the time at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

This was adopted, and Mr. GREELEY'S resolution, as amended, passed.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Seven, to whom shall be referred all questions relating to separate submission.

Mr. VERPLANCK moved to lay the subject on the table for the present. Carried.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN moved to recommit the report of the Committee on Suffrage, with instructions to amend, as follows:

Strike out section 3 and insert the following in place of it:

SEC. 3. Laws shall be made for ascertaining when the citizen offers his vote at the election by proper proofs whether he is entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Laid on the table.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention, then in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Suffrage.

Mr. SMITH rose to offer an amendment, when the Chairman ruled that no amendment was in order, two being already pending.

Mr. SMITH inquired if the amendment relating to female suffrage was not disposed of last evening.

The Chair decided that as there was no quorum present last evening that vote went for nothing.

Mr. FRANCIS argued against female suffrage, and against the separate submission of that question to the people.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT took ground against female suffrage.

Mr. DALEY was opposed to extending the suffrage to women. It had been stated there were 15,000 paupers in New-York. The statistics showed the number in the alms houses to be 1,187.

A statement from the Commissioners of Public Charities was then read, showing that none of the inmates had been granted leave with a view of voting.

Mr. DALEY said this statement showed that none of the inmates of the New-York Alms House had been allowed to vote for many years.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN opposed female suffrage.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS said the ungenerous remark had been made that the minority had come here opposed to any amendment of the Constitution. For one he was originally opposed to calling a Convention for amending the Constitution in the present unsettled condition of the public mind; but inasmuch as the Convention had been called, he—and he believed he spoke the sense of the minority—was anxious for the adoption of such amendments as would secure the success before the people of what might be done here. There were many important interests that needed reform. It was desirable to correct the misgovernment relating to the canals and to taxation, and many other subjects, and it was important that all such reforms should not be periled by the suffrage question. It was in this view that he would urge the separate submission of the question of negro suffrage. He had the deepest respect for the fathers of the Republic and the Constitution which they framed. The radical changes sought to be made were called "progress," but he denounced them as "innovations."

Mr. FULLER said his constituents were opposed to female suffrage. Only one woman in his district had petitioned for this privilege. There was such a thing as running the elective franchise into the ground, and this proposition to give the women the right to vote looked very much like running it into the ground. He believed if this change was made it would end in the disorganization of our system of government, and in ultimate ruin.

The Committee here rose, reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

Recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 23.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Debate was resumed on the amendment of Mr. CURTIS, allowing females to vote. The question was taken and the amendment lost—24 to 63.

Mr. SMITH offered the following amendment for section one:

SECTION 1. Every man of the age of 21 years who shall have been an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding an election, and for the last ten days a citizen of the United States and a resident of the election district where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in such district, and not elsewhere, for all offices elective by the people. Provided, that after the year 1868 no person shall be entitled to vote at an election unless for the last thirty days prior thereto he shall have been a citizen of the United States; and provided, also, that idiots, lunatics, persons under guardianship, felons, persons convicted of bribery or of infamous crimes, and persons convicted of having received money or other valuable thing to influence or reward their votes given at an election after the adoption of this Constitution, unless pardoned or otherwise restored to civil rights, shall not be entitled to vote. No person shall receive or expect to receive pay, or offer to pay, contribute, or offer to contribute to another to be paid any money, or other valuable thing to influence or reward a vote given, or to be given at an election, or to reward an elector for attending the polls at such election to vote, shall vote at such election, and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged shall, before the inspectors receive his vote, swear or affirm before such inspector that he has not received, does not expect to receive, has not paid or offered to pay, contributed or offered to contribute to another to be paid, any money or valuable thing to influence or reward a vote given or to be given at such election, or to reward an elector for attending the polls at such election to vote.

The Legislature shall provide by law for the trial of persons charged with bribery, or of having received money or other valuable thing to influence or reward their votes given at an election, since the adoption of the Constitution, and upon such trial the accused person may be a witness in his own behalf, and no other person shall be exempt from testifying on such trial on the ground that his testimony may tend to criminate or degrade him, but such testimony shall never be used against him in any criminal proceeding, and provided, that the penalty, upon conviction of having received money or other valuable thing to influence or reward a vote since the adoption of this constitution, shall extend only to disfranchisement and disability to hold civil office. Laws may be passed excluding from voting at an election, any person who shall have made, or who shall be interested in a bet or wager depending upon the result thereof.

Mr. SMITH said his object was to prevent bribing at elections. He continued to speak on the subject at some length, and concluded as follows: "If this Convention should do nothing more than to provide means to correct this evil, it would have accomplished a great result, and one that would compensate for all the trouble and expense attending upon it."

Mr. BARNARD called for a division on the amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON proposed to strike out the words "United States," because the decision of Judge TANEY still stands so far as judicial construction is concerned. Our Constitution declares that the colored man is a citizen of the State. It is not necessary, therefore, that the words "United States" should be incorporated in the section for any purpose.

Messrs. KRUM and FALLER made remarks.

Mr. OPDYKE thought no duty was more imperative than the purification of the ballot-box. The person selling his vote should be disfranchised forever. The same penalty should be visited upon the person who pays the price.

After further discussion by Messrs. CONGER, GRAVES and BURRILL,

Mr. BAKER inquired if the pending proposition should be voted down, whether it would be in order to amend the original proposition by striking out the word "ten" and inserting "thirty."

The Chair (Mr. ALVORD) replied that it was in the power of the Committee to amend the proposition as many times as they might think proper, between this time and 7½ o'clock to-morrow evening. [Laughter.]

The question was then taken on the first division of Mr. SMITH'S amendment, and lost—29 to 85.

The second part of the proposition disfranchising those who should sell their votes, was then considered and lost.

Mr. DUGANNE moved that persons who had been convicted of felony, or who were engaged persistently in violating and defying the law, should not be registered as voters. He said it was well known that there was a large class in New-York who were constantly engaged in violating the laws. This class was large enough to sway the elections in that City. It had been known that some of this class had been registered, and had voted four times during an election. This was a vital question. Shall we exclude virtuous women from the ballot-box, and let this numerous criminal class decide our elections? He would not have this question slighted; he wanted it discussed and considered.

The amendment was lost.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. C. C. DWIGHT some days ago, which was substantially the article of the present Constitution, with the exception that it expunged the property qualification.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend by striking out the words "United States," and to require a residence of thirty days instead of ten, after 1869. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend, that the franchise shall be continued to persons of color as at present, but that no person of color shall ever be permitted to participate in or enjoy sovereignty so as to hold any judicial, executive or legislative office. Lost.

Mr. COMSTOCK moved to amend by striking out the words "for any officer elected or to be elected." He did this because there had been a question as to who were officers. This amendment would simply say that the citizen should have a right to vote that would include all the privileges of an elector.

After discussion by Messrs. FOLGER, HALE and RATHBURN, the amendment was lost by a vote of 34 to 53.

Mr. LANDON moved to amend so that persons who shall contribute or pay money to influence votes shall not be allowed to vote. The object was to prevent contributions for the purpose of carrying elections. He would make this a ground of challenge. He wanted to strike out the root of the evil. If money was not contributed, there would be none to expend to corrupt electors.

Mr. CASSIDY called attention to the report of the Committee on Suffrage on the subject. He thought the language used there stronger and better, and, if adopted, would bring the Convention to a conclusion much sooner.

Mr. C. C. DWIGHT thought it would be better to leave all these matters of detail to the Legislature.

Mr. PRINDLE was in favor of correcting this evil by constitutional provisions. It lay at the very foundation of our Government. Offices had been bought and sold like any other marketable thing. It was the shame and disgrace of the country. It is in the power of this Convention to provide a remedy, and let it be done by all means.

Mr. BARNES had been astonished to hear such confessions about bribery in the rural districts. It was amazing. He never heard of such things in the City. [Laughter.] It seems that people in the country meet, the night before town meetings are held, to raise money to elect their officers. This was a strange state of affairs.

If the amendment prohibiting the contribution of money for election purposes should be adopted, it would tie down the people of the State; they could not club together to circulate copies of the *Tribune*. [Laughter.] Other States would send in their money to elect men favorable to a high protective tariff, and we would have no power to meet them on their own ground. Any men who should contribute a sixpence would be disfranchised. He would favor any plan that would purify the ballot-box. The Committee then rose.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN moved to recommit the report of the Committee on Suffrage, with instructions to amend by striking out section three, and inserting the following:

SEC. 3. Laws shall be made for ascertaining when the citizen offers his vote at the election, by proper proofs, whether he is entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Obituary.

Mr. JOHN J. SPEAR, for three years attached to the newspaper press of this City, died yesterday of typhoid fever. Mr. SPEAR was a graduate of Dublin University, a fluent writer, and, in every sense, a young man of much promise in his profession. Like many other educated young Irishmen, unable to obtain at home a recognition of his talent with remuneration for its exercise, he came three years ago to New-York, where he found both. He was for two years on the staff of the *Herald*, a portion of that time as its correspondent in Ireland. Since he left that journal he has done efficient service as an *attaché* of the *World* and as a contributor to several weekly papers. As a kindly-hearted, genial gentleman Mr. SPEAR will be missed by his associates, and in his death the profession realizes the loss of an industrious and promising member. His remains will be conveyed from his late residence, No. 37 Vandam-street, escorted by the New-York Press Club, of which he was a member, to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 10 A. M., for interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ABANDONED CHILDREN.—NORAH JOHNSON, of No. 34 Elizabeth-street, was at the Harlem Railroad Depot on Monday, and she was requested by an unknown woman to hold an infant for a few moments. After waiting for some thirty minutes Mrs. JOHNSON discovered the trick played upon her and gave the child into the custody of the Police. The infant was a female, and was accompanied by a bundle of clothes to which was pinned a note, in German, stating that the child's name was IDA COHN; that the father was in the South, and the mother had no means of support. The note also stated that the child was of Jewish parentage and the mother expressed a wish that the infant should be reared in the Jewish faith. The little castaway was properly cared for at Police Headquarters, and will probably be sent to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum through the Commissioners of Charity....Another female infant, about two months old, was found on Monday evening in the yard of No. 302½ Bleecker-street, by Mrs. SOPHIA ABRAMS, who resides in the premises attached. The child was sent to the Commissioners of Charity by the Police....About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officer GANTZ, of the Seventeenth Precinct, found another female infant, about two months old, lying on the stoop of No. 152 Third-street, and this child was also sent to the Commissioners of Public Charities.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Ex-Senator Stockton, New-Jersey; Gen. Cake, Pennsylvania; Gens. Myrick and Burns, U. S. A.; Hon. W. A. Burleigh, Dakotah, and Prof. Schanck, Baltimore, are at the Astor House. Hon. G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Hon. J. B. Alley, Massachusetts, and A. J. Holman, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gov. Ford, Washington City, and Gen. Tower, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. W. A. Allison and Samuel Hooper, Boston, are at the Brevoort House. Gov. Bross, Illinois; Ex-Mayor Hatch, Cincinnati; Ex-Mayor Herrick, Oswego; Hon. P. Van Trump, Ohio, and Hon. F. Blackburn, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, Pennsylvania, and Hon. M. C. Kerr, Indiana, are at the New-York Hotel. Senator Norton, of Minnesota, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. Brown, New-Orleans, is at the Hoffman House.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—CHARLES PETTINGILL, *alias* Kimball, was arrested yesterday by Detective TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, on a warrant issued by Judge AMES, of Boston. It appears that the accused was arrested a few weeks ago in Boston on a charge of stealing $380 from the pocket of LEWIS MOORE, and was released on bail for trial. Instead of appearing when summoned, PETTINGILL forfeited his bail, and came to this City. The fugitive was sent back to Boston last evening. He was arrested last Spring on suspicion of having a hand in one of the frequent bond robberies, but was discharged by the magistrate on the ground of insufficient evidence. Justice DOWLING sentenced PETTINGILL to serve a term of thirty days in the Penitentiary on a conviction in the Special Sessions of petit larceny, and he had only been released a few days ago.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CITY CARS.—Coroner GAMBLE gave the parents of FRANCIS SHIELDS, the news boy, who was killed on Monday, by being run over by car No. 35 of the Forty-second and Grand-street line, as previously reported, the necessary permission to remove the remains of their child from Bellevue Hospital to their residence, No. 110 East Twenty-second-street. An inquest will be held there this morning by one of the Coroners. It is understood that the boy was getting the evening papers on the cars, and it is alleged that the driver, MICHAEL AHEARN was the cause of his being thrown off the platform. AHEARN is now under arrest.

SALE OF THE STEAMER SUNNYSIDE.—The steamer *Sunnyside* was sold yesterday afternoon to Mr. JOHN ACKER, of the People's Line, for $103,700. She was built last year at a cost of about $130,000, and placed on the Lower Hudson route, but it is said that she did not more than pay expenses, owing to the lack of patronage.

EXCISE RECEIPTS.—Police Commissioner B. F. MANNIERE, Treasurer to the Board of Excise, paid, yesterday, the sum of $482,218 75 to the City Comptroller for the sinking fund, together with $2,411 09 interest thereon. This forms the first installment of the receipts for licences; the balance to be paid over to-day.

Chickering & Sons
AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL
the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the
THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.
Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.
Advertisement.]

The Paris Exposition.
STEINWAY & SONS.
Of New-York, have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
It being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of American Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, have, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Honors well Merited.—A Legion of Honor conferred on Mme. Chevalier by the Emperor of the French.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This recently-improved article positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; is a dressing which imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair, and stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers. The trade supplied by wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

We call Attention to the Sale To-Morrow, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., through D. SCOTT, Auctioneer, of the "De Mott estate," comprising valuable villa plots and village lots, situated in the towns of North Bergen, West Hoboken and the City of Hudson, N. J., two miles from New-York, directly opposite 14th-st. Terms very liberal. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to D. SCOTT, No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms, Note Paper, &c., in the City.

Official.
OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.
PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Coöperateur ELIAS HOWE, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. Medaille d'or."	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour la machine à boutonnière. Medaille d'or."

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *fabricant de machines à coudre, exposant;*" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting."
From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "button-hole machine," and not for the sewing-machine.

Wherefore is Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" like minted gold? Because it never depreciates.
A good toast for the admirers of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS: "May we ne'er want a friend, nor a bottle to give him."

Billious Disorders, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills, a remedy mild and certain in action, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold everywhere.

Mercutio said of his wound
"It was not as deep as a well, or as wide
As a gate, but it would do."
PLANTATION BITTERS will not raise the dead,
But they cure the sick, exalt the depressed,
And render life a thing to be enjoyed.
We believe there are millions of living witnesses to this fact. Dyspepsia is a horrid disease, but Plantation Bitters will cure it. It is a most invigorating tonic for weakness or mental despondency. Those who are "out of sorts" should try Plantation Bitters.
MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

The Only Gold Medal
Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which ELIAS HOWE, Jr., is President. THE HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Exposition Universelle.
The only gold medal awarded for
PERFECTION
in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the
FLORENCE,
the best family Sewing-machine in the world.
No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., original inventor of Sewing Machine, President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

PARSONS—TURNBULL.—On Tuesday, July 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Mr. HENRY PARSONS to Miss AGNES eldest daughter of Mr. John Turnbull, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Tuesday morning, July 23, of marasmus, ISABEL KIP, infant daughter of David H. and Clara C. Anthony.

DOUGAN.—On Tuesday, July 23, of dysentery, EVA CAMILLA, the only child of John A. and Grace D. Dougan, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, No. 113 Macdougal-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DAY.—On Monday, July 22, AUGUSTA H., wife of Albert Day, in her 41st year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Chapel on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

DRAPER.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, July 23, LUCY GOODHUE, infant daughter of Rev. George B. and Lucy B. Draper.

The funeral will take place at St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st., near 4th-av., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 23, KATE LAWRENCE, wife of Charles B. Fowler, and daughter of the late Jonathan D. Wilson, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 136 Portland-av., on Thursday, July 25, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

FOX.—At Andalusia, Pa., on Monday, July 22, ELLA AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Samuel M. Fox, of New-York.

Funeral service at Francis Xavier Church, 16th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M, Thursday, 25th inst.

GOLDING.—On Saturday, July 20, JOSEPH A. GOLDING, aged 36 years. A sojourning Brother.

The friends of the family, Greenwood Lodge No. 569, and Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HALLETT.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 22, in Brooklyn, E. D., RACHEL HALLETT, widow of Reuben C. Hallett, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C.

The funeral services will take place at St. Mark's Church, 4th-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Wilmington, N. C., papers please copy.

HENSEY.—On Tuesday, July 23, ROGEL WESLEY, infant son of Thomas G. and Aminta M. Hensey, aged 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 31 West 4th-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LORD.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 23, FRANK, youngest son of Henry S. and Mary Lord, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Clinton-av., between Hague and Lake sts., West Hoboken. Carriages leave the ferry at 2 o'clock.

POOK.—On Sunday, July 21, of cholera infantum, JAMES K. FROTHINGHAM, only child of Albert H. and Mary E. Pook, aged 7 months and 5 days.

SHANDLEY.—At his residence, No. 67 Norfolk-st., on Tuesday morning, July 23, MICHAEL SHANDLEY, Sr., aged 58 years.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his sons, Michael and Edward J., and those of his brothers, Thomas and Christopher, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence to St. Theresa's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

SPEAR.—In this City, on Monday, July 22, JOHN JAMES SPEAR, of Dublin, Ireland.

The late associates of the deceased gentleman, and the members of the New-York Press Club, are hereby requested to attend his funeral, from No. 37 Vandam-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, July 23, FRANCIS C. SMITH, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 34 East 36th-st., on Thursday morning, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

STURTEVANT.—At Norwich, Conn., on Sunday, July 21, SARAH W. STURTEVANT, wife of Charles F. Sturtevant, and daughter of Enoch C. Chapman, Esq., aged 22 years.

Funeral services at Norwich, on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

TRAPHAGEN.—On Monday, July 22, JOHN V., infant son of John V. and Elizabeth T. Traphagen, aged 3 months and 9 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, East 71st-st., near 4th-av., at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 23, SAMUEL COLGATE, son of S. S. and Lydia A. Whitney, of Washington, D. C.

Funeral this day from No. 230 Livingston-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LIGHTHILL has returned to New-York City, and removed his consultation rooms from No. 34 St. Mark's-place to
NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST., where he can be daily consulted on the diseases to which he gives exclusive attention, embracing
IMPAIRED HEARING, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, and all Diseases of the Ear.
CHRONIC CATARRH of the Head, Nose and Throat, and all Diseases affecting the nasal cavities, and the various
CHEST AND THROAT DISEASES, including Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Diseases of the Heart, and all forms of Pulmonary Complaints.
RECEPTION HOURS from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES
BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND EVERY DISEASE OF THE
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST,
CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
DISEASES OF THE HEART,
LUNGS AND LIVER,
PHTHISIS OR WASTING AWAY.
CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
OFFICE NO. 251 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner of 28th-st.

"PRESERVE AND REGULATE."
This old political motto applies to the physical system as aptly as to the body politic. Preserve the equilibrium of the circulation, regulate the stomach, bowels and liver with that peerless purgative, alterative and restorative medicine, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, and there will be little to fear from epidemics in any climate.
Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
NEW STYLES, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.
Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

GAS WORKS
for coal, resin, or oil gas.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

PROVOST'S CELEBRATED LAGER
IN BOTTLES FOR
Hotels and Watering Places. Nos. 92, 94 and 96 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
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INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $30.
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A TRIAL OF THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER will take place at 2 o'clock this P. M. at Battery Barracks, State-st.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR August, contains Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Hon. CHAS. A. SHAW, MAXIMILIAN and JUAREZ, T. F. MEAGHER, E. S. FAIRFIELD, Rev. Dr. HAWES—Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also, Queen Elizabeth; Chinese Empire; Study of Languages; Our New Possessions, with map; Omaha and Nebraska; True Marriages; How to Save Money; Success in Life; How to Get a Home; Should Boys and Girls be Educated Together; State Pride; General Grant; Committing Suicide; and a rich miscellany. Terms $3 a year; 30 cents a number. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE,
Published This Day.
CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST NUMBER.
Embellishment—Bayard Taylor.
I.—The Reign of Louis XV.
II.—Cliques and Criticism.
III.—On Poetry.
IV.—The Destiny of Leon Grenier.
V.—Mobs.
VI.—War and Progress, by Edward Dicey.
VII.—Characteristics of American Literature.
VIII.—Gems of Thought.
IX.—The Coronation of the King of Hungary.
X.—The Exclusion of the Clergy from Seats in the House of Commons.
X.—The Morality of Literary Art, by H. A. Page.
XI.—The Battle of Burke's Minority in the House of Commons, March 12, 1771.
XII.—Culture and its Enemies, by Mathew Arnold.
XIII.—Bayard Taylor.
XIV.—In Memoriam, Thomas Hunt, M. D., late President of the University of Louisiana.
XV.—Poetry.
XVI.—Brief Notes on Books.
XVII.—Varieties.
SPLENDID PREMIUM ENGRAVING OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
As "Our First Commander-in-Chief," engraved in line and stipple from an original drawing by Felix O. C. Darley, Esq., given to each subscriber to the ECLECTIC for 1867, who will send the year's subscription.
TERMS OF THE ECLECTIC.—One copy, 1 year, $5; two copies, 1 year, $9; five copies 1 year, $20, and an extra copy gratis for every fifteen subscribers; or eleven copies for $50. In all cases, for one year, $4.
W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

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JEAN INGELOW'S NEW POEMS. 16mo. Price $1 75.
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NEARLY READY FOR PUBLICATION:
THE POEMS OF WM. MORRIS, including "The Life and Death of Jason." 1 vol. 16mo.
THE LAYMAN'S BREVIARY, translated from the German of Schefer. By C. T. BROOKS.
THE LIFE OF MADAME SWETCHINE, a companion volume to Madame Recamier.
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.
Two delightful books by the author of the celebrated book "Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell."
I.
JAQUES BONNEVAL;
OR,
THE DAYS OF THE DRAGONNADES.
1 vol. 16mo. $1.
II.
THE HOUSEHOLD OF
SIR THOMAS MORE.
1 vol. 16mo., tinted paper, cloth extra, uniform with the other vols. of this series. $1 50.
M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE was held at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1867.

Mr. J. V. BOOTH was called to the Chair, and Messrs. JOHN LALOR and Mr. WM. H. RICHARDS were elected Secretaries pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
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AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110½	110¾	Aug. 7.30	108	107¾
Coupon, 1881	110¾	110⅞	June 7.30	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109¼	July 7.30	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¼	111⅜	N. Y. 7 ⅌ ct. B. L.	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅛	109⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅛	109⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118¼
5-20 " new, '65	108⅝	108⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117½
5-20 " new, 67	108⅝	108⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¼	116½
10-40 Reg., '67	102¼	102½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon	102¼	102½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115½
Gold	139⅝	139⅞	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114¾	114⅞

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE
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JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
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And execute orders for purchase and sale of

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
- U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
- Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
- and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER.
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

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KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
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No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.
The Trustees have declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., July 25, 1867. Transfer-books closed July 20 to the 26th.
H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.
COUPONS AND REGISTERED FOR SALE. APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31 day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the GUYANDOTTE LAND COMPANY for the issue of duplicate certificates of the capital stock of said Company in place of the following certificates, lost or destroyed:

Certificate No. 17, for 400 shares, issued to Henry P. Wilson Jan. 11, 1855.

Certificate No. 18, for 300 shares, issued to Philip L. Freneau Jan. 11, 1855.

Certificate No. 19, for 200 shares, issued to William A. Stebbins Jan. 11, 1855.

Certificate No. 38, for 32 shares, issued to Edgar A. Barton Aug. 31, 1855.

JULY 23, 1867. LYMAN D. CARSON.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867. RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JULY 23, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $27 20 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 15 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $8 40 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1 000.

JANUARY 1, 1867.
ANNUAL STATEMENT OF
KELLEY MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $250,000.

All paid up, stock being issued for the full amount, in payment of machinery, merchandise, &c.

LIABILITIES $39,848 05.

AUSTIN KELLEY, JAMES P. MORAN, JOHN GRAHAM, } Trustees.
AUSTIN KELLEY, President.

Subscribed and sworn to by said Austin Kelley, before me, this 16th day of July, 1867.
GEO. PEYTON, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

$25,000 WANTED—AT 7 PER CENT. on first-class security. Address M. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.
E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867	1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867	316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
H. KIP, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of Five 5 per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six 6 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.

The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF the New-York Stock Exchange, Gold Exchange and Mining and Petroleum Board, who has had several years' experience; can furnish some money, and first-class references; would like an interest in an established house, or a partner with $50,000 or $100,000, who can bring some business. Address, with name, stating where an interview can be had, B. F., Box No. 437 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTS—TAKE NOTICE.—FOR SALE OR to let, completely furnished, City "Dental Rooms;" old established; good practice; finely located; rent and price low; owner retires. Address ALVEOLAR, Station G.

DENTIST.—FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED dental practice, with or without furniture, in this City; long lease. Inquire at S. S. WHITE'S depot, Broadway and 9th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at their store, No. 44 Cortland-st., a very large variety of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including several thousand pairs of Army Brogans, Burt's superior goods, &c.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army and Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

16,000	Uniform Coats.
34,000	Uniform Jackets.
7,775	Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000	Knit Drawers.
128,000	Knit Shirts.
40,000	Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000	Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
180,000	Woolen Blankets.
30,000	Rubber Blankets.
10,000	Rubber Ponchos.
190,000	Lined Sack Coats.
100,000	Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000	Forage Caps.
89,000	pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,800	pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000	Brogans.
130,000	Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000	Hat Feathers.
100,000	Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000	Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000	Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500	Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000	pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000	pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807	pairs Leggings.
434	Hussar Jackets.
1,600	Straw Hats.
2,173	Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151	Buckles for Trousers.
54	yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419	yards Blue Flannel.
1,392	yards Green Merino.
129	yards Black Wigans.
799	yards Black Alpaca.
443	yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FIFTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE.
85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 18, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,

10,000 TONS

deliverable at Washington, N. J.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
ADJOURNED SALE OF THE DE MOTT ESTATE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on THURSDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, under the direction of D. Scott, Auctioneer, the valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. George De Mott, comprising valuable villa plots and village lots, situated in the towns of North Bergen, West Hoboken and the City of Hudson, New-Jersey, two miles from New-York, directly opposite 14th-st. Terms very liberal. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, or to D. Scott, Auctioneer, No. 83 Montgomery-st., New-Jersey.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School. No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AV.,
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 19 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 25.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN SCHOOL OR family by a lady who teaches the English branches, vocal and instrumental music; highest references given. P. O. Box, No. 107, Auburn, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A DAY SCHOOL IN NEW-YORK City, for whole school time, a teacher of experience to prepare boys in Latin and Greek for College, (Yale, Harvard or Columbia) and train students in Elocution, English Composition, History, &c. A graduate of one of the Colleges named preferred, and must be a good disciplinarian. Salary $1,000 for year commencing Sept. 9, and closing June 30, next. References required. Address CLASSICS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF FRENCH, whose lessons are highly valued, would give two hours of her time daily in exchange for board and washing, in either a private family or school; New-York or Brooklyn; best of reference furnished; is a Protestant. Address E. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH—CODE OF SANITARY ORDINANCES, 1867, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1867, it was

Resolved, That those portions of the Sanitary Code heretofore known as sections one, three, four, five, seven, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-three, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-five, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-three, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-five, eighty-seven, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-six, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and three, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three, and one hundred and sixty-five, be respectively amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That the term "District," and "said District," and "this District," whenever used herein, shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York;" that the word "Board," "this Board," and "said Board," shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Board of Health;" that the words "person," "owner," "tenant," "lessee," "occupant," "contractor," "party," "manager," "Board," and "officer," shall respectively be held to apply to and include, both jointly and severally, each and all owners, part owners, tenants, lessees, occupants, managers, contractors, parties in interest, persons, officers, boards and corporations, who may sustain the relations, or may be in like position of any one or more thereof referred to in any ordinance or regulation; that every order, ordinance, or regulation declared applicable to the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, so far as the subject matter thereof is applicable (save as to interments,) and so far as this Board has authority to make the same, be held to include and apply to the built-up portions of every city and village within said District; that every word or phrase anywhere herein defined shall be held to include the same sense wherever used; that the word "regulations" shall be held to include "special regulations," (which latter will be from time to time issued, and will contain more detailed provisions than can be herein conveniently set forth;) that the word "permit" shall be construed to mean the permission in writing of this Board, issued according to its by-laws, rules and regulations; and that every "report" herein required shall be held to be a report in writing, signed by the person (and indicating his official position) who makes the same; that the word "light," or "lighted," shall be held to refer to natural, external light; and that all words and phrases herein defined shall also include their usual and natural meanings, as well as those herein especially given.

SEC. 3. That no doctor, druggist or other person shall make, sell, put up, prepare, or administer any prescription, decoction or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction or pretence; nor shall any false or deceptive representation be made by any person to any other as to the kind, quality, purpose, or effect of any such or other drug, medicine, decoction, drink or other article offered or intended to be taken as food or medicine.

SEC. 4. That no poisonous medicine, decoction or substance shall be held for sale or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use thereof; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is marked "poison," nor to any person who the party delivering the same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

SEC. 5. That no person shall make, offer, or have for sale, or keep at any place of sale, any "poisonous, unwholesome, deleterious, or adulterated drugs, medicines or food," or in respect thereto omit any act or thing required, or do any act forbidden by any law or health regulation of this State applicable in any part of this District.

SEC. 7. That the Inspectors of this Board, and its proper officers and agents, shall make the inspections and examinations required by law; that the Board of Police do execute and cause to be executed all the orders of this Board, unless the contrary shall be specially ordered, including these orders and the other several orders already and those hereafter to be made; and all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with or obstruct said inspection, examination or execution.

SEC. 15. That every clerk, officer and person within said District, required by the one hundred and fifty-second (152) chapter of the Laws of 1847, or by the three hundred and eightieth (380) chapter of the Laws of 1864, to make or preserve any entry, registry, record, or certificate, as to births, deaths or marriages, shall send, or cause to be sent, to this Board within five days after the knowledge of said birth, death or marriage, a full and true statement in writing, containing all the particulars in respect thereto (so far as reasonably ascertainable,) which, in any other section hereof, are required to be stated by any person relative to any birth, death or marriage.

SEC. 16. That every person therein referred to shall perform the acts required in the following provisions of the section 13 of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, to wit:

"It shall be the duty of the next of kin of any person deceased, and of each person being with such deceased person at his or her death, and of the person occupying or living in any house or premises in or on which any person may die, and of the parents of any child born in said District, (and if there be no parent alive that has made such report, then of the next of kin of such child born,) and of every person present at such birth, within five days after such birth or death, to report to said Board in writing, so far as known, the date, ward and street number of said birth, and the sex and color of such child born, and the names of the parents, and the age, color, nativity, last occupation and cause of death of such deceased person, and the ward and street, and place of such person's death and last residence."

SEC. 17. At least two hours before the holding of any inquest, within the Counties of New-York or Kings, upon a dead body, the Coroner who has been notified of any death, or who may propose or intend to hold such inquest, shall transmit and cause to be delivered to the Sanitary Superintendent a written notice containing the following facts, so far as known or reported to any such Coroner.

1. The fact of any such call for the holding of an inquest, and by whom made, and when and from whom received by the Coroner.
2. The place (giving the street and street number, and if there be none, then other particulars) where the body is.
3. What is reported to be the cause of the death.
4. When and where the death took place, and where the body has since been.
5. When and where he proposes to hold the inquest, giving the street, the street number, and the hour.
6. What physician, or physicians, or other professional person last attended such deceased person, or attended such person within forty-eight hours of such decease.

And all such returns, reports and notices in and for the County of Kings, shall be made or given to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in Brooklyn.

At any time after the commencement of any inquest, the Coroner holding, or who should hold, or who held such inquest, shall within twelve hours after the receipt of a written request so to do from the Sanitary Superintendent, or in Brooklyn the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, answer in writing such of the following or such other questions as may be propounded to him by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Report of Coroner (here insert Coroner's name) upon the body of (here fill in name or description of deceased,) on the (here fill in the year, month and day,) at (here mention street, number and city.)

1. What was the age, sex, and last occupation, residence and nativity of such deceased person?
2. At what house or place, and in or near what street or avenue, at what number therein, did such deceased person die?
3. If such person died of any poison, when and where was the same administered, and what was the kind of poison?
4. If such person died of violence, when and where was the same committed, and upon what part of the body and organs, and of what did it consist?
5. If such person died of any other cause, state such cause, and when and where the cause took effect upon or was received by the deceased?
6. Who was last in care or with such deceased person, and at what place and at what time before death, and when, giving the full name and residence of each such person?
7. What was the name and residence of the physician and persons who last attended, and of each physician and person who within forty-eight hours of such death attended upon such deceased person, and where did he so attend; and whether said physician was notified, or attended and was examined at such inquest?
8. The times, places and dates of holding the inquest, and the names and residences by street number of the jurors and witnesses that attended, and dates of their attendance, and when and where the body of the deceased was present at such inquest?
9. Was any *post-mortem* examination made, and if so, when, where, and by whom, and who was present thereat?

It shall be the duty of all Coroners in said District to make return to this Board of all inquisitions by them taken, except when, by law, such inquests are required to be filed elsewhere, and such return shall include the evidence taken on such inquest, and the verdict of the jury, and the full names and residences of the several jurymen.

And in all cases where the inquest may be required by law to be filed elsewhere, such Coroner shall make return to this Board of a copy of such inquest, including a copy of such evidence and verdict; and all such returns shall be made within forty-eight hours after the holding of any and every inquest.

SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of every person who has discovered or seen the body of a dead human being, or any part thereof (if there is reason for such person to think that the fact of the death, or the place of such body, or part thereof, is not publicly known,) to immediately communicate to this Board the fact of such discovery of such body, the place where and time when the same was discovered or seen, and where the same is or may be found, and any facts known by which said body may be identified, or the cause of death ascertained.

SEC. 19. That the word "physician" shall include dentists, and every other person who practices about the cure of the sick or injured, or who has the charge of, or professionally prescribes for, any person sick, injured, or diseased; that the phrase "contagious disease" shall be held to include all persons sick, affected, or attacked by or of a disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilent al nature (more especially, however referring to the cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, ship or typhus, typhoid, spotted and scarlet fevers,) but also including any new disease of an infectious, contagious or pestilential nature, and also any other disease publicly declared by this Board dangerous to the public health; and every physician in said District shall at all times cause his or her name, office and residence, and also his or her kind and class of practice, to be registered with this Board, and in a manner according to its regulations.

SEC. 20. That every physician shall report to this Board in writing every person (and the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of dwelling and name, if known) which such physician has prescribed for, or attended for the first time, having a contagious disease, during any part of the preceding twenty-four hours; but not more than two reports shall be required in any one week concerning the same person; but every attending or practicing physician thereat must, at his peril, see that such report is or has been made by some attending physician.

SEC. 21. That every keeper of any boarding-house or lodging-house, and every inn-keeper and hotel-keeper, shall, within twenty-four hours, report in writing to this Board the same particulars in the last section required of any physician concerning any person being at any of the aforesaid houses or hotels, and attacked with any contagious disease.

SEC. 22. That the Commissioners, managers, principal, or other proper head officer of each and every public or private institution in said District, shall twice in each week report in writing (or cause such report by some proper and competent person to be made twice in each week) to this Board, and state therein the name, if known, and condition and disease of any and every person being thereat, and sick of any contagious disease.

SEC. 24. That it shall be the duty of every person knowing of any individual in said District sick of any contagious disease, (where such person shall have reason to regard such individual as neglected or not properly cared for, to avoid giving said disease to others,) and the duty of every physician hearing of any such sick person, who he shall have reason to think requires the attention of this Board, to at once report the facts to this Board in regard to the disease, condition and dwelling place or position of such sick person.

SEC. 25. That no person shall, within the built-up portions of any city or village, without a permit from this Board, carry or remove from one building to any other, or from any vessel to the shore, any person sick of any contagious disease, except that, outside of the built-up portions of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, such removal from any building may be made pursuant to the written consent of a physician in regular practice, or of an Inspector of this Board. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or endanger the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

SEC. 28. That no parent, master or custodian of any child or minor (having power and authority to prevent) shall permit any such child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed, or to needlessly expose any other person, to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 30. That the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, his assistants and deputies, shall at all times keep this Board informed, by weekly written reports, of the number of vessels in Quarantine, of the number of persons sick in the floating or other hospitals thereat, and of the diseases with which they are severally afflicted; he and they shall also receive into the floating hospital all cases of yellow fever found in this District; he or they shall not send or allow to return to the vicinity of any city, village or town in this District, without the permit of this Board, any person, vessel or article which this Board has ordered to Quarantine.

SEC. 34. That every master, owner, charterer, part owner, and consignee of any vessel that shall bring any cotton into this district between the first day of May and the first day of November of each year, shall at once report to this Board, or cause to be made in writing a report of the fact of any such cotton being in a dangerous, infected, or unsound condition, or having been exposed to any infection.

SEC. 35. That no master, charterer, owner, part owner, or consignee of any vessel, or any other person, shall bring to any dock, pier, wharf, or building within one thousand feet thereof, in said district, or unload at any dock, building, or pier therein, or have on storage in the built-up portion of any city or village of said district, any skins, hides, rags, or similar articles or materials, having been brought from any foreign country or any infected place, or from any point south of Norfolk, Virginia, without or otherwise than according to a written permit so to do from this Board; and no person shall sell, exchange, or in any way make exposure of any straw, bedding, or other articles that have been exposed to the contagion or infection of any contagious disease, or have been or are liable to communicate such disease, or have lately been on any emigrant vessel, till after the same have been adequately cleansed or disinfected.

SEC. 36. That every master and chief officer of any vessel, and every physician of, or who practiced on, any vessel which shall arrive in this district from any other port, shall at once report to this Board any facts connected with any person or thing on said vessel, or that came thereon, which he has reason to think may endanger the public health of this district; and he shall report the facts as to any person being or having been sick thereon of a contagious disease, and as to there being, or having been during the voyage or since her arrival, any infected person or articles thereon.

SEC. 38. The word "cattle" shall be held to include all animals, except birds, fowl and fish, of which any part of the body is used as food; the word "butcher" shall be held to include whoever is engaged in the business of keeping, driving or slaughtering any cattle, or in selling any meat; the words "private market" shall include every store, cellar, stand and place, (not being part of a public market,) at which the business is the buying, selling, or keeping for sale, of meat, fish, or vegetables for human food.

SEC. 39. That no person shall become, or continue, or engage as, or in the business of, a butcher, at or in any public or private market or stand in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, in said district, without a permit therefor from this Board.

SEC. 43. The keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowls, shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reputed or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food. That on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1867, neither the slaughtering nor the driving of cattle shall be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of Forty-second-street; nor shall the slaughtering of cattle be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special written permit from this Board.

SEC. 45. That no cattle, hogs or sheep shall be driven (where allowed at all) in the generally built-up portions of either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except between the hours of eight of the evening and one hour after sunrise of the next morning; nor shall more than twenty cattle, or more than one hundred hogs, or more than one hundred and fifty sheep, be driven together; and they shall be driven in streets and avenues (leading toward their destination) where they will least endanger the lives of human beings, as the Board may designate.

SEC. 46. That no cattle shall be kept in any place of which the water, ventilation and food is not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health, safe condition, and wholesomeness for food.

SEC. 47. That every butcher and milk dealer and their agents shall allow the parties authorized by this Board to freely and fully inspect their cattle and meats, fish and vegetables, held, offered or intended for sale, and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such persons relative to the condition thereof, and of the places where such articles may be.

SEC. 49. That no meat or dead animal, above the size of a rabbit, shall be taken to any public or private market for food until the same shall have fully cooled (and all blood shall have ceased dripping therefrom) after its killing, nor until the entrails, head, (unless the same be skinned,) hide, horns and feet shall have been removed. Nor shall gut fat, or any unwholesome or offensive matter or thing, be brought to or near any such market.

SEC. 50. That no decayed or unwholesome vegetables shall knowingly be brought into said district to be consumed or offered for sale for human food, nor shall any such articles be kept or stored therein.

SEC. 51. That no person shall, without consent of this Board, bring into said district, for use as a drink for human beings, or offer or have for sale in said district, as such drink, any poisonous or deleterious liquid.

SEC. 52. That no meat, fish, vegetables, or milk, or unwholesome liquid, shall knowingly be bought, sold, held, offered for sale, labeled, or any representation made in respect thereof under a false name or quality, or as being as what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety for food or drink.

SEC. 56. That no cattle shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, or the meat or any part thereof within any city of said district, wholly or partly within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley or place; nor shall any blood, or dirty water, or other substance from such cattle, meat, or place of killing, or the appurtenances thereof, be allowed to run, fall, or to be in any such street, avenue, sidewalk, alley or place.

SEC. 57. That no building occupied as a slaughter-house, or any part thereof, or any building on the same lot, shall, without a special permit from this Board, be occupied for a dwelling or lodging place: that every such building shall at all times be kept adequately and thoroughly ventilated; that no blood shall be allowed to remain therein over night; that adequate underground connections shall be made from every such building with a public sewer, and the floor of such building on which the slaughtering is done, and the yard, shall be cemented and paved so as not to absorb blood, and so as to carry all liquid into the sewers.

SEC. 59. That upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowl, fish, or vegetables being found by any inspector or other officer of this Board, in a condition which is in his opinion unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a weight or quality in these ordinances condemned or forbidden, he shall cause the same to be examined by two reputable persons, reasonably competent to judge in respect thereto, whom he may conveniently find; and if both said persons disagree with him in opinion in respect thereto, he shall take no action, and give no order relative to the same, till he has been instructed by the Sanitary Superintendent or his assistant; and if one or both of said persons agree with him in respect to said articles, then such inspector or officer may forbid the same being offered or exposed for sale, or being sold, for human food, till the owner or party in charge or other proper person has obtained the consent of the Sanitary Superintendent, or the Assistant Superintendent, or of this Board to their being so ordered, used or sold. And if both such persons agree with him in opinion, he may order the same to be removed; and thereupon, or if said Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, or this Board shall have approved the judgment of said Inspector, it shall be the duty of the owner and party in charge to speedily remove such articles from any market, street or public place, and not to sell or dispose, or offer to sell or dispose thereof for the purpose of human food. And in default of such removal, and also in case of disobedience to such order, and also in all cases where, in his opinion, such articles, by reason of their being in a decayed or offensive condition, would, if allowed longer to remain, be dangerous to health, the same (as this Board may provide) may be caused to be removed by any Inspector, police officer, or officer of this Board, to some suitable place, at the expense of the party who should have removed the same, and the owner and party in interest must take notice thereof.

SEC. 60. That neither the business of slaughtering cattle, nor the keeping of any slaughter-house, nor the yarding of cattle, shall be begun or undertaken at any new or additional place within the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except pursuant to a permit from this Board, nor shall any person or corporation keep any slaughter-house or yard, or any cattle therein hereafter, without a permit from this Board.

SEC. 62. That no butcher or dealer shall keep in any market, any refrigerator or ice-box, unless the same shall be lined with lead or some proper metallic substance, so as to be water-tight, nor unless the same be provided with a pipe of lead, zinc or copper leading therefrom to the nearest gutter or proper waste pipe.

SEC. 63. That no person engaged in the selling or keeping for sale of any fish, meat, birds, fowl, or vegetables, shall without a permit from this Board, occupy or encroach upon any portion of any street or sidewalk, or public place in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn.

That no person shall, in the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, or adjacent thereto, sell or have for sale any fish in or from any vehicle or in any street or public place, from which all parts which are not usually cooked for food have not been removed.

SEC. 65. That no part of the contents of or substances from any sink, privy, or cesspool, nor any manure, ashes, garbage, rubbish, or dirt, shall be by any person flung or allowed to run or drop into or remain in any street or public place, except as herein elsewhere specified; nor shall the same be thrown or allowed to fall or run into the North or East Rivers, save through the proper underground connection.

SEC. 67. That no person shall deposit upon any street or public place within the generally built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, or upon any paved street, any dirt or brick, or other material or dirt taken from any ground therein, in such manner as to occupy more than one hundred square feet of surface of any street or place (and the same shall be compact and at one side,) nor allow the same to remain more than twelve hours, without a permit from this Board, or unless such occupancy shall be otherwise duly authorized by paramount authority. Nor shall any such substance be so deposited or allowed to remain by any person as to obstruct the free flowage along any gutter.

SEC. 68. That it shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any and every building or place of business in the generally built-up portions of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, within forty days after the publication hereof, to provide and cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to keep or cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business, a suitable and sufficient box, barrel or tub, and several thereof, if needful, for receiving and holding, without leakage, and without being filled to within four inches of the top thereof, all the ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances of whatever kind that may accumulate during thirty-six hours from said building or place of business, or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee or occupant; and every such box, barrel and tub designed to hold ashes shall be made of or lined with some suitable metal; and all ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances that should be removed from such building and place of business, or from that part for which said receptacles were provided, (and none other, without the proper consent,) shall be placed therein, and no such box, barrel or tub shall remain on any sidewalk or in any public place longer than may be needful for the removal of the contents thereof.

SEC. 70. That all occupants, so preferring, may deliver their ashes, garbage, and rubbish directly to the proper carts, to be taken away at any hour of the day when said carts may be present; and said carts may take such articles from receptacles delivered at any such hour; *provided*, that such garbage or rubbish be not highly filthy or offensive; and in the latter case, the same shall not be so delivered or received during the period from sunrise of any day till 10 o'clock of the evening of the same day.

SEC. 71. That no lime, ashes, coal, dry sand, hair, feathers, or other substance that is in a similar manner liable to be blown by the wind, shall be sieved or agitated or exposed, nor shall any mat, carpet, or cloth, be shaken or beaten, nor any cloth, yarn, garment, or material or substance be scoured, cleaned, or hung, nor any business be conducted over or in any street or public place, or where it, or particles therefrom, or set in motion thereby, will pass into any such street or public place, or into any occupied premises. That neither any usual nor any reasonable precaution shall be omitted by any person to prevent fragments or other substances from falling, to the peril of life, or dust and light material flying into any street, place or building, from any building or erection, while the same is being altered, repaired, or demolished, or otherwise.

SEC. 73. That no owner, part owner, tenant or occupant of any building or erection shall allow any part thereof, or any substance therein, or anything thereto attached, and which any such person can control or remove, to continue or remain in a position or condition that shall imperil the life or safety of any person thereat or therein, or who is or may properly be in any street or place.

SEC. 75. That no person being owner, lessee or tenant of any house or building shall allow any water or other liquid to run from or out of his building or ground, upon or across any sidewalk or curbstone, and if such substance is allowed to pass upon any street it must reach the same by a passage to be kept at all times adequate and in repair by such person, under or through such flagstone or curbstone; and no such water or other liquid, or ice therefrom, shall be allowed to gather or remain on the upper surface of such curb, flagstone or passage; nor shall such person allow any accumulation of such water or liquid, or the ice therefrom, upon any street or place, but shall at all times cause the same to be removed, or to pass along the gutter or some proper passage to one of the rivers or into a sewer.

SEC. 76. That no butchers' offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, shall be thrown by any person or allowed to go into any street, place, sewer or receiving basin, or into any river or standing or running water or excavation, or upon the ground or premises of any other person, in the built-up portions of said District.

SEC. 77. That every person, when cleaning any street, shall clean, and every contractor shall cause to be cleaned, the gutters and parts of the streets along which the water will run, before using any water to wash the same; and no substance that could be before scraped away shall be washed or allowed to be carried, or be put into the sewer, or into any receptacle therewith connected.

SEC. 78. That no person shall throw, or allow to run or pass into any public reservoir, water-pipe, or aqueduct, or into or upon any border or margin thereof, or excavation or stream therewith connected, any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance whatever; nor shall any person allow the same to be done, (having power and right to prevent the same;) nor shall any person do or permit to be done, (having right or power to prevent the same,) any act or thing that will impair or peril the purity or wholesomeness of any water or other fluid used or designed as a drink in any part of said District; nor shall any person bathe (nor except in the discharge of a public duty, put) any part of his person into such water: nor shall any unauthorized person open any erection or unscrew any hydrant holding such water.

SEC. 80. That it shall be the duty of every person using, making, or having any drain, soil pipe, passage, or connection between any sewer (or with either the North or East Rivers) and any ground, building, erection, or place of business, and in like manner the duty of the owner and tenant of all grounds, buildings, and erections, and of the parties interested in such place of business or the business thereat, and in like manner the duty of all Boards, officers, and persons (to the extent of the right and authority of each), to cause and require that such drain, soil pipe, passage, and connection shall at all times be adequate for its purpose, and shall convey and allow freely and entirely to pass whatever enters or should enter the same.

SEC. 85. That no vault, privy, sink, cistern, or cesspool shall hereafter be made or rebuilt in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except in accordance with the regulations, and pursuant to a permission first obtained from this Board; nor shall any erection or cover be made or put upon or over the same, until the same has been inspected by some person authorized by this Board and been found to correspond to such permit and regulations; and no privy shall be built within two feet of the line of any lot.

SEC. 87. That no person shall draw off, or allow to run off into any ground, street, or place of any city, the contents (or any part thereof) of any vault, privy, cistern, cesspool or sink; nor shall any owner, tenant or occupant of any building, to which any vault, sink, privy or cesspool shall appertain or be attached, permit the contents, or any part thereof, to flow therefrom, or to rise within two feet of any part of the top, or permit said contents to become offensive; nor shall any privy or other erection in this section mentioned, be filled with or covered with dirt till its filthy contents shall be emptied.

SEC. 89. That no person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, privy or cesspool, any offal, ashes, meat, fish, garbage or other substance, except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle.

SEC. 90. That every tub or other receptacle in any necessary house, sink or privy (or placed, or allowed to stand therein, by any owner, tenant, or occupant of any building, or premises, and) used to contain any liquid or partially liquid substance, shall be sufficiently strong, perfectly tight, and adequately provided with a strong cover and with hoops and handles; shall not be allowed to be filled to within four inches of any part of the top, and shall not be allowed (or its contents) to be offensive. And the provisions of these ordinances relative to emptying cesspools, and to throwing any substance therein, shall apply to said tubs and receptacles as if here repeated and applied thereto.

And no person shall throw, drop, or allow to fall into the North or East River, or into any street or place, any substance being, or having been part of, the contents of any such vault, cesspool, privy, sink, tub, or receptacle, or any offal.

SEC. 91. That neither the contents of any such tub, or of any receptacle, cesspool, privy, vault, sink, or water-closet, cistern, nor anything in any room, excavation, vat, building, premises, or place, shall be allowed to become a nuisance, or offensive, so as to be dangerous or prejudicial to life and health.

SEC. 92. That no cart or other vehicle for carrying any offal, swill, garbage or rubbish, or the contents of any privy, vault, cesspool or sink, or having upon it or in anything on such cart any manure, or other nauseous or offensive substance, shall, without necessity therefor, stand or remain, nor shall a needless number gather before or near any building, place of business, or other premises where any person may be; nor shall any such cart or vehicle occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading, or in passing along any street or through any inhabited place or ground; nor shall any such cart or vehicle, or the driver thereof, or anything thereto appertaining, be (or by any person having a right to control the same, be allowed to be) in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; and when not in use, all such carts, vehicles, and all implements used in connection therewith, shall be stored and kept in some place where no needless offence shall be given to any of the people of said district.

SEC. 96. That all putrid or offensive matter, and all night soil, and the contents of sinks, privies, vaults and cesspools, and all noxious substances in the built-up portion of any city, shall, before its removal or exposure, be disinfected and rendered inoffensive by the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises where the same may be, or (in default of the same being so done) by the person or contractor who removes or is about to remove the same; and for all such matter so disinfected and rendered inoffensive, the person (not being such tenant, owner, or occupant) who shall so disinfect and remove the same, shall be entitled to demand and receive a compensation, to be fixed by the Board of Health, not exceeding twelve cents per cubic foot for making such disinfection and removal, to be paid by any tenant, owner, or occupant.

SEC. 98. That the drivers of all carts for the removal of any garbage, offal, rubbish, or dirt from any building or premises, shall give adequate notice to those dwelling in any street whose buildings or premises such cart is about to or should approach for the removal of any substance aforesaid.

SEC. 99. That every owner, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any stall, stable, or apartment in which any horse, cattle, or swine, or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate, within the built-up portion of any city, shall cause said liquid and manure to be at once removed to some proper place, and shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalls, stables, and apartments, and the drainage, yard, and appurtenances thereof, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and no offensive smell shall be allowed to escape therefrom. Every such stall, stable, or apartment, where horses or cattle are kept, shall have an underground and properly covered manure vault of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity.

SEC. 100. That no pile or deposit of manure, offal, dirt, or garbage, nor any accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within the built-up portions of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or upon any open space inclosed within any portions thereof, or upon the piers, docks, or bulkheads adjacent thereto, or upon any open grounds near (or upon any vessel or scow other than those to be speedily, and according to the duty of any person, removed, lying at) any such pier, wharf, or bulkhead, except according to a permit obtained from this Board, and according to its regulations. And no person shall contribute to the making of any such accumulations. Nor shall any straw, hay, or other substance which has been used as bedding for animals, be placed or dried upon any street or sidewalk.

SEC. 101. That no person shall allow any swine or goat to run at large in any City, and no person shall, within the built-up portions of any City, or within one thousand feet of any residence or place of business or street thereof, keep any swine or goat, without a permit so to do from this Board.

SEC. 103. That no cattle, sheep, horse, goat, goose or mule, or any dangerous or offensive animal, shall be allowed by any owner, or by any person having charge of, or who should have charge of the same, to go at large in any street or public place in either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn. And no pigs, swine or cattle shall be unloaded from any cars upon any street or public place in the City of New-York, except pursuant to a written permit from this Board.

SEC. 107. That no person shall leave in or throw into any place or street or public water, nor offensively expose or bury the body (or any part thereof) of any dead or fatally sick or injured animal; nor shall any person keep any dead animal or any offensive meat, bird, fowl or fish in a place where the same may be dangerous to the life or detrimental to the health of any person.

SEC. 108. That any animal, being in any street or public place, within or adjacent to the built-up portions of New-York or Brooklyn, and appearing in the estimation of any officer or inspector of this Board (and of two discreet citizens, called by such officer or inspector to view the same in his presence) injured or diseased, past recovery for any useful purpose, and not being attended and properly cared for by the owner or some proper person to have charge thereof for such owner; or not having been removed to some private premises, or to some place designated by such officer or inspector within one hour after being found or left in such condition, may be deprived of life by such officer or inspector, or as he may direct, and shall thereafter, unless at once removed by the owner or proper person, be treated as any other dead animal found on a street or place.

SEC. 112. No person shall obstruct, delay, or interfere with the proper and free use, for the purposes for which they may be, and should be, set apart and devoted, of any dock, pier, or bulkhead set apart for the use of any contractor or person engaged in removing any offal, garbage, rubbish, dirt, dead animals, night soil, or other like substances, or with the proper performance of such contracts.

SEC. 113. That it shall be the duty of every contractor and person (their agents and employes) who has contracted or undertaken to remove any diseased or dead animal, offal, rubbish, garbage, dirt, street sweepings, night soil, or other filthy, offensive, or noxious substance, or is engaged about any such removal, or in loading or unloading of any such substance, to do the same with dispatch, and in every particular in a manner as cleanly and little offensive, and with as little danger and prejudice to life and health as possible.

SEC. 119. That the owners, lessees, tenants and managers of every blacksmith or other shop, forge, coal-yard, foundry, manufactory and premises where any business is done, shall cause all ashes, cinders, rubbish, dirt and refuse to be removed to some proper place, so that the same shall not accumulate at any of the above-mentioned premises, or in the appurtenances thereof, nor the same become filthy or offensive. Nor shall any smoke, cinders, dust, gas, or odor be allowed to escape from any such building, place or premises to the detriment or annoyance of any person not being therein or thereupon engaged.

SEC. 120. That no person shall permit or have any offensive water or other liquid or substance on his premises or grounds to the prejudice of life or health, whether for use in any trade or otherwise; and no establishment or place of business for tanning, skinning, or scouring, or for dressing hides or leather, or for carrying on any offensive or noisome trade or business, shall hereafter be opened, started, or established in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, nor elsewhere in said district, in or near any city or village, without a permit of this Board. And every such establishment now existing shall be kept cleanly and wholesome, and be so conducted in every particular as not to be offensive, or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 121. That no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones, or fat, in the built-up portions of any city or village, save in ordinary cooking, nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, fat boiling, gut cleaning, nor the skinning or making of glue from any dead animals, or parts thereof, nor any other occupation that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be hereafter established within any of said cities or villages; nor shall any person work or engage therein, in any such business or occupation; and every business and pursuit of the kind in this section named, whether carried on in the built-up portions of a city or elsewhere, shall be promptly discontinued, unless the continuance thereof shall be allowed by a permit of this Board.

SEC. 125. That every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any building or lot (whether vacant or occupied,) within or near the built-up porions of any city or village, shall keep and cause to be kept the sidewalk and flagging, and curbstone in front thereof, in good repair and condition; and that every such person shall keep and cause every such sidewalk to be kept free from obstructions, as well as also free from any incumbrance, and free from all substances of every kind.

SEC. 126. That no person shall take, or allow to go or be taken (having the right and ability to prevent the same,) any horse or other animal nor any vehicle, upon any sidewalk or footpath in front of any building, to the peril of any person; nor shall any person block up or obstruct any street or place, or contribute thereto.

SEC. 128. That a tenement-house shall be taken to mean and include every house, building or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied as the house, home or residence of more than three families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets or privies, or some of them. A lodging-house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building, or portion thereof, in which persons are harbored or received, or lodged for hire for a single night or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any term less than a week. A cellar shall be taken to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining. The phrase "boarding-house" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, which is at any time or usually used, leased or occupied, or intended so to be, by any number of persons, exceeding ten, as boarders thereat. And the word "manufactory" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, in which any sort of labor or work is done, which calls for the continual or usual presence of several persons during several hours of the day or night engaged about said work or labor; and the word "saloon," shall be held to include every portion of any building in which the business of selling meals, liquors, drinks, or refreshments of any kind, shall be conducted, and includes concert saloons.

SEC. 132. That every person who shall be the owner, lessee, or keeper or manager of any boarding-house or manufactory, shall provide or cause to be provided for the accommodation thereof, and for the use of the lodgers and boarders and workers thereat, adequate privies or water-closets, and the same shall be so adequately ventilated, and shall at all times be kept in such cleanly and wholesome condition as not to be offensive, or be dangerous or detrimental to life or health. And no offensive smell or gases, from or through any outlet or sewer or through any such privy or water-closet, shall be allowed, by any person aforesaid, to pass into such house or any part thereof, or into any other house or building.

SEC. 133. That no owner, lessee or keeper of any tenement-house, lodging-house, boarding-house or manufactory shall cause or allow the same to be overcrowded, or cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in any such house, or any portion thereof, as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to life or health.

SEC. 134. That every owner, lessee and tenant and manager of any boarding-house or manufactory shall cause every part thereof and its appurtenances to be put, and shall thereafter cause the same to be kept, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall speedily cause every apartment thereof in which any person may sleep, dwell or work, to be adequately lighted and ventilated; and, if the same be a manufactory, shall cause every part thereof in which any person may work to be maintained at such temperature, and be provided with such accommodations and safeguards as not, by reason of the want thereof, or of anything about the condition of any such manufactory or its appurtenances, to cause unnecessary danger or detriment to the life or health of any person being properly therein or thereat.

SEC. 135. That no owner or lessee of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease or let, or hire out the same, or any portion thereof, to be occupied by any person, or allow the same to be occupied as a place in which or for any one to dwell or lodge, except when said buildings or such parts thereof are lighted, ventilated, provided and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which these ordinances or any law of this State provide, or in which they or either of them require any such premises to be kept. Nor shall any such person rent, let, hire out or allow, having power to prevent the same, to be used as or for a place of sleeping or residence, any portion or apartment of any building, which apartment or portion has not at least two feet of its height and space above the level of every part of the sidewalk and curbstone of any adjacent street, nor of which the floor is damp by reason of water from the ground, or which is impregnated or penetrated by any offensive gas, smell or exhalation prejudicial to health. But this section shall not prevent the leasing, renting or occupancy of cellars or rooms less elevated than aforesaid, and as a part of any building rented or let, when they are not let or intended to be occupied or used by any person as a sleeping apartment, or as a principal or sole dwelling apartment.

SEC. 138. That no person shall hereafter erect, or cause to be erected or converted to a new purpose, by alteration, any building or structure which, or any part of which, shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, ventilation, light, sewerage, or of any other usual, proper, or necessary provision or precaution; nor shall the builder, lessee, tenant or occupant of any such, or of any other building or structure, (within the right or ability of either to remedy or prevent the same,) cause or allow any matter or thing to be or to be done in or about any such building or structure dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 140. That no new burying-ground, cemetery, tomb or vault for dead bodies shall be established, nor shall the remains of any dead human body be placed in any existing burying-ground, vault, tomb, or cemetery, in either of said cities, nor any of said receptacles be opened, exposed, or disturbed, except according to the terms of a permit therefor given by this Board; and every body buried in any such place shall be buried to a depth of six feet below the surface of the ground, and four feet below any closely adjacent street.

SEC. 141. That every sexton and other person having charge of any burying-ground, cemetery, tomb, or vault in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, before twelve o'clock of Monday of each week, make return to this Board of the bodies and persons buried since their last return, and in such form, and specifying such particulars, as the special regulations of this Board shall require.

SEC. 145. That every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, or has the charge or care of any vault, tomb, burying-ground, or cemetery for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall cause his and her name and residence, and the nature of his charge and duties, to be registered with this Board.

SEC. 146. That no person or company being a manufacturer of gas, or engaged about the manufacture thereof, shall throw or deposit, or allow to run, or having the right and power to prevent the same, shall permit to be thrown or deposited into any public waters, river, or stream, or into any sewer therewith connected, or into any street or public place, any gas-tar, or any refuse matter of or from any gas-house, works, or manufactory; nor shall any such person or company allow any substance or odor to escape from such house, works or manufactory, or make any gas of such ingredients or quality that any substance shall escape therefrom or be formed in the process of burning any gas, which shall be offensive or dangerous, or prejudicial to life or health. Nor shall any such person or company fail to use the most approved or all reasonable means for preventing the escape of odors.

SEC. 148. That no person shall, except according to a permit or the regulations of this Board, set off or fire any gun or other fire-arm, or rock blast in any public street, alley, or place within the built-up portions of any city in said District, whereby any human life may be imperiled.

SEC. 149. That no person shall sell or give to any other person or permit such other person to get (having the right and ability to prevent the same) any drink, when such first-named person may have reason to think or believe that such drink may cause danger or detriment to life.

SEC. 151. That no distiller, or brewer, or other person, shall manufacture, or have or keep for sale, any liquid designed as a drink or beverage for human beings which would be, if used, needlessly dangerous or detrimental to life or death.

SEC. 152. That no person shall engage in or encourage any fight, or the dealing of any blow by any human being in said district, against any other human being; nor shall any person permit such fight, having power and authority to prevent the same.

SEC. 153. That no person shall race or run or rapidly drive any horse or other animal in a public street or place, or allow the same to so move, or throw or send up any kite, stone, or other substance, or burn or set off any fireworks, fire-crackers, or other substance, whereby, or by reason of which, any human life may be put in danger or peril.

SEC. 157. That no person, being the lessee, manager, conductor, or owner of any theatre, shall cause, or permit, or allow the same, or any part or appurtenance thereof, to be so far overcrowded, or inadequate, faulty, or insufficient, in respect of strength, ingress, or egress, cleanliness, ventilation, or in any other particular, as that thereby, or by reason thereof, any needless peril shall come or happen to, or be incurred or suffered by, any person being properly at or in any such theatre.

SEC. 159. That no person shall act as or be a keeper of any public pound in the City of New-York, except pursuant to a permit from this Board.

That no keeper of any such pound shall allow the same, or any animal therein, by reason of any want of care, food, ventilation or cleanliness, or otherwise, to be or become dangerous or detrimental to human life or health.

SEC. 161. That no person shall take or call any dog into, or allow any dog to go into any street or public place in either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, between the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of September, in any year, unless properly muzzled, or unless when being led by a chain or string; and nothing in this section shall repeal or supersede any existing regulations as to such dogs, not inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 162. That no person shall hereafter erect, start, or establish in any city or village in this district, without the consent of this Board, any manufactory or place of business for boiling any varnish or oil, or for the distilling of any ardent or alcoholic spirits, or for making any lampblack, turpentine, or tar, or for conducting any other business that will or does generate any unwholesome, offensive or deleterious gas, smoke, deposit, or exhalation, or any business that is or would be dangerous to life or detrimental to health.

SEC. 163. That, except as herein specially or otherwise provided, or as may be hereafter provided, or as is otherwise made necessary by the laws of the State, the Board of Metropolitan Police shall, through its proper officers and men, and as near as may be according to its existing regulations, or amendments to be made thereto, on advice with this Board, and subject to the supervision of this Board, carry into effect and exercise the sanitary powers heretofore exercised by said Board of Police; and that said Board of Police shall keep this Board regularly advised of its action in that behalf, and shall conform to these and all future ordinances, and to all special regulations of this Board.

SEC. 165. That every person who omits or refuses to comply with, or who resists any of the provisions of these rules, orders, sanitary regulations, or ordinances, or any of the provisions of said seventy-fourth chapter of the Laws of 1866, or of chapter six hundred and eighty-six of the Laws of 1866, or of chapter nine hundred and fifty-six of the Laws of 1867, or the execution of any order or special regulation of this Board, will be liable to the arrest, suit, penalty, fine and punishment in said law provided and declared; of all of which notice must be taken.

Resolved, That those portions of the Sanitary Code heretofore known as sections six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, fifty-eight, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and [illegible], and one hundred and fifty-four, be, and they are, hereby repealed and annulled.

Resolved, That the following be adopted as additional sections of the Sanitary Code:

SEC. 166. No owner, agent, or consignee of any vessel or cargo, and no officer of any vessel (in respect to) either of which vessel or cargo a permit, according to any law, ordinance or regulation, shall or should have been obtained to pass quarantine, or to come up to the water front of the City of New-York or Brooklyn, shall unlade or land, or cause to be unladen or landed, such cargo, or any part thereof, in either of said cities, without having first received the written permit of this Board so to do; and for the City of Brooklyn such permits shall be obtained of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent at the Court-house in Brooklyn, and for the City of New-York, of the Superintendent of this Board at No. 301 Mott-street.

SEC. 167. No person owning, occupying or having charge of any stable or other premises, shall keep or allow thereon or therein any dog or other animal which shall by noise disturb the quiet or repose of those or any one therein or in the vicinity, to the detriment of the life or health of any human being.

SEC. 168. No animal or vegetable substance, nor street-sweepings, muck or silt, nor dirt gathered in cleaning yards, buildings, docks or slips, nor waste of mills or factories, nor any materials which are offensive or tend by decay to become putrid or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, shall be deposited or used to fill up or raise the surface or level of any lot, grounds, dock, wharf or pier in or adjacent to the built-up portions of said District, or any ground filled up for the purpose of building thereon, unless pursuant to a special permit from this Board.

[L. S.] JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likenesses of future husbands; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA……WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO……WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA……WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS……Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR……Aug. 24

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:

Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
S. Thompson & Nephew, No. 73 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO……H. A. Gadsden……Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR……G. V. Sumner……Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON……C. H. Townsend……Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR……E. Van Sice……Saturday, Sept. 14
ARAGO……H. A. Gadsden……Saturday, Sept. 28

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS……$120
SECOND-CLASS……70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP……SATURDAY……July 27
EDINBURGH……WEDNESDAY……July 31
CITY OF BOSTON……SATURDAY……Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE……SATURDAY……Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON……WEDNESDAY……Aug. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin……90 00
Steerage……40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms……$75—$90 00
Steerage……32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin……$170 | Steerage……$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE……LEMARIE……SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT……BOCANDE……SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE……DUCHESNE……SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS……SURMONT……SATURDAY, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……$150
Second Cabin Passage……100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage……$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……$125
Second Cabin Passage……80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA AND HECLA must be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 10 o'clock THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, 24th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALLEPPO……July 17
HECLA……July 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin……$100 Gold.
Steerage……$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 953 Broadway, near 23d-st., NATHANIEL EATON, Notary Public and Commissioner. Travelers to Europe must have passports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

VIRGINIA, PROWSE……SATURDAY, July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON……SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING……SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN……SATURDAY, Aug. 17

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

LEXOW & VOIGT, General Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 1.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.

JUNE 27, 1867. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25,
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—FREIGHT REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. Regular Line for Charleston, the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch steamers as follows: Saturday, July 27, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY next, July 27, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., punctually at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO BUFFALO AND THE WEST.—Only $5 for first-class passage by New-York Central Railroad and Troy line of steamers, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, instead of $9 40, as charged by the Combination. Travelers should not engage passage before calling at our office, No. 308 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 24th	11½ A. M.	Wednesday, 24th	7½ A. M.
Thursday, 25th	12½ P. M.	Thursday, 25th	8½ A. M.
Saturday, 27th	12½ P. M.	Friday, 26th	9 A. M.
Sunday, 28th	6½ A. M.	Saturday, 27th	4 P. M.
		Sunday, 28th	2¾ P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,

Direct daily from Pier No. 6 East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 24th	9 A. M.	Wednesday, 24th	12¼ P. M.
Thursday, 25th	9½ A. M.	Thursday, 25th	1½ P. M.
Friday, 26th	10 A. M.	Friday, 26th	2 P. M.
Saturday, 27th	1 P. M.	Saturday, 27th	4½ P. M.
Sunday, 28th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	3 P. M.
Sunday, 28th	6¾ P. M.		

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Electricity scientifically applied. Mme. DUBOIS always in attendance. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment should consult Dr. GRINDLE. Permanent cures in the shortest possible time. Sufferers from nervous and physical incapacity, seminal weakness and sexual debility, may rely upon the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Call on or address, Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity Place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. KING, NO. 126 9TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, has had 20 years' experience in office practice. All chronic and delicate diseases treated on purely scientific principles without mercury. Consultation from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

9½	Miles Railroad Track.
2	Turn Tables.
25,000	Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500	Cross Ties.
9,560	Pounds Railroad Iron.
4	Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1	Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
6	Flat Cars.
2	Hand Cars.
2	Push Cars.
586	Pounds Car Springs.
2	Crow Feet.
4	Spike Mauls.
1	Track Gauge.
2	Fire Tongs.
1	Railroad Depot Building.
1	Foreman's Quarters.
1	T. Wharf.
157	Pounds American Packing.
55	Pounds Jute Packing.
20	Feet Rubber Hose.
1	Douglas Pump.
2	Water Casks.
1	Feed Pipe.
1	Cistern.
2	Office Desks.
1	Cooking Stove.
1	Stove.
4	Claw Bars.
2	Shackle Bars.
1	Lantern.
2	Signal Lanterns.
2	Grind Stones.
2	Padlocks.
1	Turning Lathe.
8	Spades.
45	Shovels.
3	Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2	Water Buckets.
2	Jackscrews and Levers.
8	Anvils.
7	Bellows.
2	Pinch Bars.
1	Cold Chisel.
6	Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8	Sledge Hammers.
15	Hammer Handles.
2	Spike Punches.
1	Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6	Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2	Vises.
1	Cross-cut Saw.
173	Pick Axes.
24	Pick Axe Handles.
4	Square Brasses.
2	Stuffing Boxes.
1	Brass Faucet.
1	Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.

There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.

This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.

The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.

Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to

Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER,
Major of Engineers,
Milwaukee, Wis.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867.

For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS, Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert, and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y.,
July 20, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:

1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.

Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.

2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.

3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 600 feet per day.

4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.

Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.

5. For grading and paving 10,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.

Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.

6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:

The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart; the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described; work to commence Aug. 20, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.

7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.

8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue, at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ½ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.

Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

TO MACHINISTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 A. M. of SATURDAY, the 3d day of August, 1867, for the supplying of stop-cocks and fire hydrants, viz.:

10 20-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
75 6-inch stop-cocks.
25 4-inch stop-cocks.
75 fire hydrants, Ayer's pattern.
75 fire hydrants, Race & Matthews' pattern.

Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for stop-cocks and fire hydrants," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be, for the stop-cocks, two thousand dollars, and for the Ayer's pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars, and for the Race & Matthews' pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Custom-house, New-York City, office of the Superintendent of Repairs, until Aug. 3, for heating the third and fourth stories of the New-York Custom-house with low pressure steam-heating apparatus, direct radiation. The coils or radiators to be appropriately finished, or covered with ornamented screens, and to have marble tops. The bidder must state the price per cubic foot of space heated; first, for heating without ventilation, and secondly, for heating with introduction of fresh air to each radiator, and in either case must he warrant to heat the space to 70 degrees, and during the coldest season. The price to include all the cutting, masonry and repairs that may become necessary for or in consequence of the construction of the apparatus. The bidder must state the size and kind of boilers, whether cast or wrought iron, the kind of radiators and the amount of radiating surface per 1,000 feet of space to be heated he proposes to use in both of the above cases.

Ten (10) per centum of the amounts found due will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been well established to the satisfaction of authorized officers of the department, by its operation during one full season. Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for heating apparatus for New-York Custom-House," and addressed to J. F. MORSE, Superintendent of Repairs.

J. F. MORSE, Sup't.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.

JACOB H. GUMBLE, JOHN N. HAYWARD, WILLIAM HAW, Jr., } Commissioners.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of

LINEN DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

STAND FROM UNDER.

BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
2,000 YARDS GOOD PRINTS, 8c., WORTH 12½c.
15,000 YARDS GINGHAMS, FAST COLORS, 10c., WORTH 20c.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c., at half price.

Customers wishing to make sure of MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. a yard had better come to-day, as they may be all sold by to-morrow.

Country buyers cut this out as a guide to cheap goods.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No 272 Bleecker-st.

R. H. MACY.

RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES:
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the celebrated Comedian and Pantomimist,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
LAST WEEK
of the renowned American LILLIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN.
They will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¾, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES,
After which will be performed Mr. G. L. FOX'S new and dazzling pantomime, entitled
LITTLE BOY BLUE:
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER,
produced at great expense, with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COMPLICATED MACHINERY, ELABORATE PROPERTIES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE MUSIC, LAUGHABLE TRICKS,
CALCIUM-LIGHT EFFECTS, &c., &c.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
TEN LIVING SEALS,
the largest collection ever exhibited, have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS…LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.
2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.
3d. For paving the carriage-way of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.
4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.
5th. For building sewer in 1st-av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.
6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.
7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.
2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block from 48th-st. either way.
3d. Both sides of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.
5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.; also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.
7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager……WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24
THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET.
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.
FOUR LAST NIGHTS
OF MR.
DAN BRYANT'S
BRILLIANT FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT.
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS
of the
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
IRISH DRAMA OF THE
BELLS OF SHANDON,
now attracting
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MR. DAN BRYANT
as Barry O'Leary and Mickey Looney.
Introducing his great specialties of
SONG, DANCE AND IRISH HUMOR.
MONDAY, July 29—First appearance of the young and versatile comedienne
LOTTA,
Who will appear in two fresh and sparkling characters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM TO-NIGHT IN TWO PIECES.
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED
and
THE FAST MAN.
MISS EMILY THORNE IN BOTH PIECES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.

THIS WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF JULIA DEAN.
GRISELDIS.
Griseldis……JULIA DEAN.
FRIDAY—JULIA DEAN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, at 1½—FAREWELL JULIA DEAN MATINEE—THE HUNCHBACK.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Messrs. G. W. and W. J. THOMPSON and the dogs HECTOR and CARLO. FOREST OF BONDY; DUTCH MERCHANTS; A WIFE FOR A DAY; BARLOW BROTHERS, the Challenge Dancers.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
The dramatic company in the MARBLE HEART.
Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Trained Birds, Mice, &c.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children under ten years 15 cents.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.

The original GEORGIA MINSTRELS, the great SLAVE TROUPE, every night.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET……Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 24, AT 8.

1. March, "Defilir"……Welker
2. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra"……Rossini
3. Waltz, "Soldier's Dances"……Lanner
4. Fantasie, "Allemande"……Conradi
5. Overture, "Oberon"……Weber
6. Polka, "Sounds of Spring"……Herzog
7. Fantasie, "Solo for Clarionet"……Bellini
Mr. E. BOEHM.
8. Grand Potpourri, "Paganini in China"……Masheck
9. Overture, "Child of the Regiment"……Donizetti
10. Lieis, "The Standard Bearer"……Lindpaintner
Messrs. DIETZ and LETSCH.
11. Waltz, "Hydropathen"……Gungl
12. Galop, "Hurah"……Keler-Bela

Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. | Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. | Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker st.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.—APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L.V.R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:45, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. A sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection with Troy will be made at East Albany. Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M.; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.—FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. Seventy Miles Shorter than any other Route. Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad, at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without change.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturday only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.

Nomination of Gen. Grant by the Union Republican General Committee of this City.

A special meeting of the Union Republican General Committee of this City was held last evening at headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The Executive Committee went into private session at 8 o'clock and remained so engaged until 9 o'clock, when they entered the public room.

JAMES W. BOOTH was called to the chair and JOHN LALOR and W. H. RICHARDS appointed Secretaries.

There were about fifty gentlemen present.

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH rose and reported the following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the General Committee held the same evening:

Whereas, The people, in various portions of the land, are indicating, in ways not to be mistaken, their choice for the Chief Magistracy of the nation; and

Whereas, The popular leader, named by the voice of his countrymen, is the illustrious General who has caused the triumph in war of those principles which the Republican Party seek to establish in peace; therefore.

Resolved, That representing the working members of our party in the City and State of New-York, we are determined that in the ranks of those who stood together for their country's good in the dark days of the rebellion, there shall be, if we can secure them, united counsel, thorough organization, energetic action; and with this patriotic purpose we to-day subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention, inscribe upon our banner, to be borne through the coming Presidential canvass, the name of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Loud cheers.]

Resolved, That we proudly unite in the universal tribute to the intrepid courage, the scientific skill, the persistent perseverance, and the unfaltering fidelity by which the triumph of the Union and of Liberty were planned in the lurid light of the tent, and achieved on the bloody field of battle. Nor are we unmindful of the truth, that in the military genius which could surmount all obstacles in the late sanguinary struggle, is implied the possession of intellectual powers which are the country's need in the midst of difficulties following the train of victorious war. At the same time, throughout his career at Washington, as a director and adviser in matters pertaining as well to civil as to military administration, we recognize qualities of wisdom and sagacity, of uprightness and inflexibility, of energy and moderation, peculiarly demanded by the highest trust which the people can bestow.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the fact that the wise, moderate and patriotic action of Congress, in their persistent efforts to protect from lawlessness and restore to representation the misguided States of the South, at the earliest period consistent with justice and safety, has received from the General of our armies the same countenance and support always extended by him to the principles and measures of the party which sustained him in carrying the war to a successful issue, "without compromise, qualification or condition."

Resolved, That in calling GRANT to assume the civilian's robe, and to heal the wounds of a long and dreadful war, our people will but emulate the wise example of the fathers who summoned WASHINGTON from the shades of Mount Vernon, until, under his fostering care, seeds planted on the red fields of the Revolution had blossomed in the green gardens of peace. The wisdom of those fathers was followed by their descendants with results not less auspicious, when JACKSON was placed in the Presidential office, and the desolations of the second war with Great Britain were followed by the fruits of enduring prosperity. And it is a truth the American people will not forget, that no President who had served his country well and wisely in the camp ever disappointed those who, advancing to him the civic wreath, intrusted him with the highest office in the nation. [Applause.]

I. W. BOOTH, President pro tem.

JOHN LALOR,
WM. H. RICHARDS, } Secretaries pro tem.

THOMAS B. TAYLOR moved the adoption of the report, which motion was seconded and carried. At the suggestion of a gentleman all the members present rose to their feet, to show their enthusiasm and unanimity.

THOMAS B. ASTON then called for three cheers for Gen. GRANT, which was enthusiastically responded to.

A motion was next made, and unanimously agreed to, that New-York should be organized into Grant Clubs in every assembly district.

Mr. SMITH said it was right that it should be known to the public that this was the largest meeting ever held in that room in midsummer.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE BOSTWICK HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Gamble and its Result—Higgins Held to Bail.

Agreeably to previous announcement, Coroner GAMBLE proceeded yesterday to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the body of CHRISTIAN BOSTWICK, the colored cook, who died from injuries received during a quarrel on Sunday evening, as already fully reported. The following is the more important part of the evidence as adduced before the jury:

Walter Mitchel, (colored,) of No. 47 Watts-street, was duly sworn and testified: I knew deceased, and came ashore with him from the ship *South America* about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon; I left deceased to see a doctor about my arm, and after two or three calls I called in at Mr. HIGGINS' liquor store in company with deceased and several others; we went in and out of the place two or three times; the last time we went in there were four of us; it was about five o'clock; we left deceased at the bar drinking; I said, "Come out, Chris," and he said he would in a minute; I stood for a while on the stoop; about five minutes after I heard a noise, and saw people running toward the door; I followed them and saw a Mr. Hart come out of the door; I then saw deceased lying on the floor, and afterward lying down in a cellar-way in the back yard; I then went round to the front door and called "watch;" an officer came and arrested Mr. Hart; I then went with two or three others and picked up the deceased and put him in a cart to take him to the station-house; deceased was not able to speak when we took him up; there was blood on his face; I do not know how the deceased got in the cellar way, nor did I see any one strike him; there was no disturbance inside while I was there, nor did the deceased quarrel with any one there; the barkeeper waited on us; there were several persons in the bar-room while we were there; I have been in Higgins' place with deceased before we went to sea, and I heard of no quarrel.

Charles Clark, of No. 205 Sixth-avenue, deposed: I was slightly acquainted with deceased, also with Mr. Higgins; last Sunday, about one o'clock, I met a colored man named Cato Plane, and we went to Higgins' for a drink; we went through the door in the yard and got up on the stoop; I heard loud talking in the bar-room, and I knew the voices to be those of Higgins and deceased; I said: "They should not make such a noise on Sunday;" the door was then opened, when deceased and Higgins came out and I passed in; Higgins then told deceased that he wanted him to go out, as he would not have any mussing there; deceased said he would go when he got his change; Higgins asked the barkeeper if there was anything coming to deceased, and some one said "Yes;" they then passed out, as did several other persons; I remained inside until I heard a scuffle outside, when I went into the yard and saw the deceased lying in the area, Higgins being with him; deceased was under Higgins, who was in the act of rising; I told Higgins not to kick deceased, and he said he would not; I was under the impression that he had fallen down there; I saw blood on the deceased; Higgins then went into the bar-room; I then tried to get deceased up, but could not, as he was insensible; at the time I saw deceased and Higgins in the cellarway I did not see any weapon in the hands of Higgins; it was about half-past four o'clock P. M.

Cato Plane, (colored,) of No. 216 South Third-street, Williamsburgh, testified: Deceased's sister is my daughter-in-law; I saw Chris. on Sunday about two o'clock P. M., in Laurens-street, when he told me he had just came off the ship; he said I was to tell his sister that he would soon be home to see her; I did not see him again until six o'clock; I was standing at the corner of Grand and Laurens streets, when Mr. Clark asked me to go and take a drink; another man met us and he joined us; Mr. Clark said: "Let us make a topan muster, and go and take a drink;" we went in through the door in the yard; as we passed through the door on the stoop deceased was coming out; before we could get our drinks there was a scuffle outside, and I saw some men run to the door; I thought the Police were coming to arrest all hands, so kept back; I heard several persons say, "Give it to him, give it to him;" I did not see any blow struck; there is no railing round the area, and any one might fall down; I was surprised to hear people say that Mr. Higgins had done it, as Chris. had always spoken highly of him.

Abraham Hart, , of No. 23 Watts-street, testified—I went into Higgins' at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon; Mr. Higgins, Mr. Poole and Mr. Forbes were there; deceased came in about half-past five o'clock with several other colored men; after they got their drinks all but deceased went out, and Chris asked the barkeeper to trust him as he had no money; some words then passed between Higgins and deceased about the money, and deceased finally paid for the drinks; Mr. Higgins told deceased to go out, as he was making too much noise; deceased said he would go as soon as he got his change; Higgins and deceased then went out of the door, the deceased saying something about pounding and beating; I then heard a scuffle, and saw the prisoner and deceased struggling together; when I found that deceased was injured, I supposed that deceased and Higgins had fallen off the stoop together; Higgins and deceased had clinched; I did not see any weapon in the hands of the prisoner or the deceased.

Officer *John Kelly*, of the Eighth Precinct testified that he was on duty on Sunday evening and heard the cry of murder, and he found deceased in the yard insensible and bleeding; by order of Capt. Mills all of the persons in Higgins' place were arrested and locked up; Higgins told the witness that deceased was quarrelsome, and he had kicked him; Mr. Higgins refused the Police admission at first, but finally opened the door.

D. McLean Forman, M. D., House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, testified to having made the *post-mortem* examination; the autopsy revealed a small scalp wound, nearly two inches in length, over the occipital bone, a little above and to the left of the occipital protuberance, and a slight effusion of blood under the scalp wound; upon removing the calvarium there was found several ounces of blood serum, the whole brain being intensely congested; in witness' opinion the deceased died from compression of the brain; the wound on the back of the head could not have been caused by a kick.

Capt. Nathaniel R. Mills, of the Eighth Precinct, testified to the arrest of several persons by his officers at Higgins' place, and the circumstances attending it; Hart had denied the charge and implicated Higgins; the prisoner told witness that he had beat the deceased with his fist and his boot, and remarked that the "deceased had deserved more than he had got;" witness said he thought the darkey would die before he got to the hospital; Higgins said "even then he deserved more than he got;" witness thought that the area was fenced in.

Officer James Kealy corroborated the testimony given by Capt. Mills.

James McAleese, the barkeeper, was the last witness called, and testified that he kept bar at the time of the occurrence; deceased came in with three other colored men about five o'clock, and he called for drinks; after drinking deceased started for the door, and witness asked him for the money, when a dispute arose; Mr. Higgins declined to give deceased credit, as he had money; deceased then asked witness to fight for the drinks, and witness declined; Christian then abused Higgins, who advised him to go out, and remarked that he had done so before; deceased insisted upon fighting somebody before he would go; at this time Mr. Higgins was on the outside of the door, and the deceased inside; Higgins asked deceased several times to go away, when the latter placed himself in a fighting attitude; Higgins had his back toward the railing, and deceased attempted to push him down; Higgins slipped away from Bostwick, and as he did so, one of deceased's feet slipped over the cellarway and he fell over, Mr. Higgins staggering over him; Higgins did not strike deceased.

The case was then closed, and the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said CHRISTIAN BOSTWICK came to his death from compression of the brain, the result of a fall while quarreling with WILLIAM HIGGINS."

The Coroner then announced that he would hold Mr. HIGGINS to bail in the sum of $3,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the necessary security was at once given by FELIX LARKIN, of No. 321 West-street. HIGGINS is 24 years of age, a native of New-York State, and resides at No. 229 Spring-street. He had nothing to say.

NEW ADELPHI ACADEMY.

Laying of the Corner-stone—Preliminary Exercises—Addresses by Rev. W. J. Buddington and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Yesterday afternoon the foundation-stone of a new private academy, to be known as the New Adelphi Academy, was laid at the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Hall-street, Brooklyn. The building is to stand 121 feet long by 53 feet wide; is to be built of brick, three stories high; the lowest floor to be given to the school-rooms proper and the upper for the calesthenic departments.

Preliminary exercises were held in Clinton-avenue Congregational Church. The exercises commenced at 5 o'clock with a choral and organ performance of a pleasing character, the choir-boys of St. John Episcopal Church lending their vocal aid. Prayer was said by Rev. Mr. HISCOX, and a portion of the Scriptures read by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. WM. J. BUDDINGTON.

Mr. BUDDINGTON spoke in a complimentary manner of the successful labors of Mr. LOCKWOOD and his corps of teachers in the school they had inaugurated four years ago as the Adelphi Academy, and hoped for the most successful results to this larger enterprise. He said that it was a distinction characteristic of American civilization that people of different religious denominations were found to come together readily for any common purpose. This he looked upon as full of great promise of harmony and of progress, and as a result of the system of public education. The Church and the School were side by side in the march of progress, and this harmony of action brought rapidly nearer to us the day when we would be a homogeneous people—a free, enlightened, Christian people.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was then introduced. He expressed his warm sympathy with the enterprise and his confidence in its success. He said that the laying of a corner-stone of an academy in this way, preceded by religious exercises, was uncommon, but nevertheless appropriate. The Church he looked upon as the educator of the educators,—the fashioner of the men who in turn fashion others, yet the work of the School is scarcely less important and much akin to the work of the Church. They have a work to do which they can do better than churches could do it for them. The work of the teacher is a great work. He who teaches the young begins where society itself begins. He who puts his hand upon the stones and moves them into place lays the foundation of society itself. He had often watched the stone-cutter under the shed hammer and chisel at the unconscious stone—hammer, hammer all day long, and day after day, and he has said, Lord deliver me from stone-cutting. But when he watched the progress of the work, stone raised on stone, arch on arch, pillar on pillar, into the magnificent proportions of the cathedral, he has said to himself, Ah, it is something to be a stone-cutter after all. So with the teacher, the labor was somewhat monotonous—oftentimes a weary one, but like the stone-cutter he was shaping the material for the structure of society. He was fashioning the judges, the lawyers, the physicians, the preachers, and was moulding all that was good to shape into a harmonious whole. His influence was boundless, for it was exercised upon the minds at the time of their greatest susceptibility. For these and many other reasons, the reverend gentleman concluded that the founding of an academy was worthy of the solemnity preceding the laying of that foundation on this occasion. About the new Adelphi Academy there were some distinctive features which called for his commendation. The first of these was the introduction of physical training as an accompaniment to the ordinary studies of an intellectual course. He remembered the awe with which he used to look upon a pale, long, thin man; he thought surely he must be deeply learned; and it was true that for very many years the student was almost always pale and emaciated, owing to the secluded habits inherited with the learning bequeathed us by the monks of mediæval times; but a healthier understanding of ourselves and our duties now prevailed, for the preservation of our health, as far as in our power, was recognized as a necessity to the obedience to our God. Besides, we all know how much intellectual attainment in any branch of learning depended upon the vigor of the body. We begin to learn that it is not worth while to take the pains to educate men if they break down and die just as they ought to be ready to begin their work. The other distinctive feature of this academy called for his approval and eulogy—the introduction of joint teaching of boys and girls. On this subject Mr. BEECHER spoke at considerable length, advocating the system of common colleges and schools for both sexes. Boys and girls together, he said, exercised the same wholesome restraint upon each other as in after life they did as men and women. The day would come, he believed, when we would look back upon our present system of boy schools and girls schools, colleges for education of men and colleges for education of women, as strange peculiarities of our time. Why should the people be burdened to support parallel institutions of this kind, whose expenses were duplicated when the work would be better done in institutions where boys and girls, men and women, would receive their education together in school and college. Mr. BEECHER closed his eloquent address with a glowing eulogy of Brooklyn, its churches and its plenitude of schools, comparing it to Boston, and claiming for the young people of the present day that beauty of feature and expression the result of cultivation through moral generations.

After further choral performances and the Benediction, the audience adjourned to the site of the new building, when the corner-stone was laid with all due form by Mr. BEECHER, after the reading of an address by Mr. LOCKWOOD.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Gratifying Decrease in Death Rate—Prevalence of Infantile and Diarrhœal Diseases—Necessity of Perfect Cleansing and Drainage in Large Cities.

The usual weekly letter from Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, was received by the Board of Health yesterday:

In the week that ended July 20 there were 582 deaths in New-York and 226 in Brooklyn. As a midsummer week, this amount of mortality will by many be regarded as unusually low. Indeed, as compared with the mortality in the corresponding week of Summer in the six preceding years, we find 153 less deaths in New-York last week than in the average of those six previous years; and, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, there was a saving of 780 lives.

In the third week of July last year the two cities were threatened by an exotic pestilence that was aided into activity by the high temperature that then prevailed; but the increase of cholera succeeded that hot period. The mean temperature of last week—61° Fahrenheit, and 13° cooler than in same period last year—was unusual for the season.

Zymotic diseases caused 263 of the deaths, or 15.19 per cent. of the total in New-York, and 116 or 51.32 per cent. of all in Brooklyn. In the former City there perished 259 infants less than twelve months old, (44½ per cent. of the whole mortality,) and in the latter city 120, (48 per cent.;) and of deaths under five years there were 394, or 67.87 per cent. in the former, and 182 or 72.80 per cent. in the latter city. Cholera infantum killed 138 nurslings in New-York and 75 in Brooklyn. The sum total of all other deaths by diarrhœal diseases was but 58 in the former and 21 in the latter city.

In a healthful week like this, when the streets and sewers of the elevated portions of the cities have been cleansed by heavy rains, it is well to observe precisely where the death pressure was heaviest. The subjoined statement presents facts that will elicit practical inquiries regarding the causes of the excessive fatality of infantile and diarrhœal diseases in the localities mentioned:

LOCALITIES WHERE THE GREATEST EXCESS OF INFANTILE AND DIARRHŒAL DISEASES OCCURRED.

WARDS.	Total mortality by all causes......	Total deaths of infants less than a year old	Deaths by diarrhœal disorders of children under 5 years........	Total diarrhœal deaths of persons over 5 y'rs old ......
Seventh	35	16	18	2
Tenth	33	15	10	1
Eleventh	75	38	26	—
Twenty-second	31	14	12	3

As mentioned in former notes on the mortality in these Wards, there seem to be very important preventible causes of death at work in certain portions of them. And upon investigation in the Twenty-second Ward, for example, we find that precisely five-sixths of all the deaths in that beautifully situated district occurred west of the Eighth-avenue, between Fortieth and Seventieth streets; and, moreover, that the diarrhœal mortality occurred in immediate connection with the local and domestic nuisances of that region. Similar facts mark the local history of the same fatal diseases in Brooklyn, especially in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, where twenty-three infants perished by cholera infantum, and Deputy-Registrar Dr. STILES remarks, that "the ninety-six deaths from diarrhœal diseases in Brooklyn, although in favorable contrast with last year, were for the most part preventible."

The rain-fall during the week was nearly equal to two inches depth; during the past five weeks to ten inches depth; and in the past ten months to a depth of four feet and two inches of water. In other words, the earth is unusually saturated. And we learn that, with the exception of a few limited regions, this remarkable rain-fall has been experienced from the Rocky Mountains to the table-lands of Siberia and Persia. But in a portion of the southern hemisphere in which the island of Mauritius is situated (22 S. lat., 130 E. lon. Wash.) a fearful drouth has parched the earth and produced a pestilential fever, which has already destroyed nearly 30,000 lives in a population of about 200,000.

As the fact is now well known that epidemic cholera elects for it worst ravages wet grounds that are drying without deep drainage, or that are loaded with decaying material, the time has come when every town from Fort Harker to the Atlantic should be as thoroughly cleansed and drained as possible, for disinfection will not prove a perfect safeguard when cholera approaches if this sanitary work is not done in season, unless the exposed places are themselves saturated with antiseptics as has been successfully done in some towns in Europe, and in certain foul quarters in this metropolitan district.

The Amended Code of the Board of Health.

The Code of the Board of Health has been recently amended in material points, as already announced by the TIMES. The new regulations will go into effect in three weeks, and after that time it will be the duty of every Coroner to notify the Board of Health before holding an inquest. Physicians attending persons ill with contagious diseases are required to report the same, and every boarding-house or hotel-keeper having a case of contagious disease on his premises is required to report the same to the Board of Health.

No unwholesome meat, fish or vegetables shall be offered for sale, under penalty of forfeiture. The regulations also provide that no person shall engage in or encourage a fight; nor shall any person permit such fight, having power and authority to prevent the same. No cattle shall be driven through the streets below Forty-second-street at any time.

The ordinances prohibit persons from driving horses so rapidly as to endanger life. The overcrowding of theatres, so as needlessly to imperil life, is also prohibited.

No cargo shall be landed either in New-York or Brooklyn, without a permit has first been obtained from the Board of Health.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Annual Cruise of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Yacht Squadron will rendezvous at Glen Cove, Hempstead Harbor, on Thursday, the 1st of August, at 4 P. M., preparatory to the annual cruise, which will be to the eastward, subject to the Commodore's daily orders.

Many of the yachts belonging to the club are being overhauled, altered and improved in various ways. The following are already announced as intending to take part in the cruise:

Name.	Owners.
SCHOONERS.	
Phantom	William Douglass.
Restless	H. G. & C. H. Stebbins.
Josephine	T. R. Starr.
Magic	George L. Lorillard.
Palmer	R. F. Loper.
Idler	Thomas C. Durant.
Rambler	Francis Skiddy.
Alice	George W. Kidd.
Dauntless	James G. Bennett, Jr.
Fleur de Lis	John S. Dickinson.
Silvie	Edward Dodge.
Widgeon	Lloyd Phoenix.
SLOOPS.	
Annie	Franklin Burgess.
Eva	C. R. Penniman & R. V. McKim.
Evelyn	H. Stellenwerf.
Nautilus	A. A. Kieckhoefer.
White Wing	Sheppard Homans.
Gussie	Henry Steers.

Other entries will probably be made and many yachts of sister clubs are expected to accompany the squadron.

Cricket at Bedford—Willow vs. St. George.

The second elevens of these clubs played the first match this season on the Willow ground, at Bedford, on Monday. Before dinner, the prospect was an easy victory for the Willows, who scored 79 runs, and had put out 7 men of the St. George for 19 runs; but the strong defence and brilliant hitting of SCOTT, HILL, and BUTTERFIELD, and rather poor fielding of the Willow men, as the number of byes indicate, soon put a different face on the matter, and the result was a victory of the "dragon slayers," with six wickets to fall. The batting of FILMER and JARDINE, and bowling of JARDINE, CLIREHUGH, and BUTTERFIELD, were in the highest degree creditable. We annex the score:

WILLOW.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Wilmer, b. Butterfield...	32	b. Butterfield	0
Jardine, b. Butterfield....	5	c. Henderson, b. Hill...	14
Rollin, b. Bailey............	9	c. Butterfield, b. Bailey...	0
Clirehugh, b. Hill...........	7	c. Hill, b. Butterfield.....	0
Sweetland, b. But'field..	2	c. Gordon, b. Butterfield.	4
Wakefield, run out........	6	b. Butterfield	0
Oates, b. Hill	0	c. Hill, b. Butterfield.....	1
Langford, b. Bailey	0	c. Butterfield, b. Hill.....	3
Lee, b. Bailey	4	b. Butterfield	0
Laumann, c. Scott, b. Butterfield	0	not out	0
Knott, not out	2	b. Bailey	4
Byes 5, leg byes 7—total..	12	Byes 5, leg byes 2—total..	7
Total	79	Total	33

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Gordon, b. Jardine	2	b. Jardine	2
Henderson, b. Clirehugh	2	b. Jardine	0
Bailey, b. Clirehugh	1		
Butterfield, c. and b. Jardine	1	c. Rollins, Jr., b. Jardine.	11
Brancker, b. Clirehugh..	3		
Hill, b. Clirehugh	4	not out	9
Vinten, run out	0	run out	1
Van Buren, c. Sweetland, b. Jardine	0		
Scott, not out	9	not out	18
Ogilby, c. Stweetland, b. Jardine	1		
A. C. Baye, l. b. w., b. Clirehugh	4		
Byes 18, leg byes 3, wides 11, no balls, 1—total....	33	Byes 6, wides 7—total....	13
Total	60	Total	54

Umpires—Messrs. S. WRIGHT and LASALLE.

Visit of the Germantown Club of Philadelphia.

The return match between the St. George and Germantown Clubs will come off on Friday and Saturday of this week. The Germantown Club are making a cricketing excursion to New-England and the Canadas, and expect to be absent for a fortnight. The Club is first-class, having among its members some of our finest American players, such as BARCLAY, LARGE, CADWALLADER, MEADE, (son of the General,) &c. The Eleven of the St. George will be selected from the following players: Gibbes, Earnshaw, Norley, Scott, Cater, Hatfield, Ratlcff, Bowman, Butterfield, Torrance, Brancker and Hill.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board held a special meeting yesterday, the President, Supervisor SMITH, in the chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that he had selected the Daily TIMES, *World*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Weekly Sunday Mercury*, *Metropolitan Record* and *New-York Despatch* to publish the proceedings of the Board during the year 1867. The document was placed on file.

The nomination by Mayor HOFFMAN of WILLIAM HAYES as one of the City Marshals, was confirmed.

A resolution from the Committee on County Offices indorsing the bill of the Sheriff for official services, &c., amounting to $6,959 75, was adopted.

A resolution directing the Clerk of the Special Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms to lease Lyric Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh street, for five years from May 1, 1867, at an annual rent of $5,000, to be used as an armory and drill-room, was adopted.

A report of the Committee on the New Court-house advising the payment of the pay-rolls of persons employed in the construction of the building, ($9,404 24,) was adopted.

A report advising the payment of the following named parties for materials used in the construction of the New Court-house was also adopted:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell	$41,679 89
J. B. & W. W. Cornell	17,607 80
Eastchester Quarry Company	11,959 00
Andrew J. Garvey	8,952 60
Andrew J. Garvey	4,740 50
John Keyser	4,845 17
John Kellam	2,303 63
W. J. & J. S. Peck	800 60
Nesbitt & Irwin	826 25
Gregg & Brother	191 70
J. T. Barren	622 50

The following bills were also approved:

Bill of Coroners	$5,676 61
Bill of J. T. Barnum & Sons	4,432 50
Bill of A. Oakey Hall	7,678 00

A resolution authorizing the Surrogate to employ such aid (not to exceed nine persons) as may be necessary to place the records of his office in a safe and useful form, was passed.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday, Alderman HARDY in the chair.

Alderman VARNUM offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Markets, instructing the Corporation Council to prepare an application, to be presented to the next Legislature, for authority to issue bonds for the purpose of raising the necessary funds, and conferring power to erect on the ground known as the Gansevoort purchase a large wholesale market, with ample facilities for the accommodation of country producers, and, when said market is finished, to erect on a part of the West Washington Market property a retail market adapted to the wants of that portion of the City, the remainder of Washington and West Washington Market ground to be sold for the benefit of the sinking fund, and in order to insure responsibility, the said markets to be erected under the supervision of a Committee to be appointed by the Mayor, to whom all plans and contracts shall be submitted for approval.

In compliance with a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller sent to the Board a statement of all the real estate and public property leased by him since Jan. 1, 1867, together with the names of the lessees, and the amounts to be paid. The communication was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, calling attention to the fact that several of the corporation papers publish the proceedings of the Board *in extenso*, which they are not authorized to do, and stating that if this is continued, the appropriation for advertising will be exhausted within the next four weeks. The Comptroller also suggests that an abstract of the proceedings is all that it is necessary to publish, and that this abstract should be made by the Clerks of the two Boards.

The communication was laid over, and the Board adjourned for one week.

Quarantine Matters.

The difficulty between the Collector of the Port and the Health Officer in regard to the landing of passengers arriving from infected ports has been adjusted, and passengers are now allowed to come up to the City after their baggage and persons have been fumigated. The consignees of vessels applied to the Collector for the privilege of sending down steamboats to bring up their passengers, and this permission has been granted. Government officers accompany these boats and grant permits for the landing of baggage. Dr. SWINBURNE is not allowed to land passengers by his steamboat, the *Surveyor*.

The remaining or Isthmus passengers by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, with the treasure and fruit, were brought to the City yesterday.

The following vessels remain in the Lower Quarantine: Steamships *Ocean Queen* and *Irene*; Austrian ship *Guiseppe Baccarcich*; barks *Banshee*, *Palestine* and *Chilton*, and brig *Haidee*. The *Banshee* has eleven passengers, among whom is the wife of a former Captain, who died during the voyage, and all of whom are detained on board in consequence of a hitch between the Health Officer and the Custom-house authorities. Two of the seamen also of this vessel died on the passage. The Austrian ship has also some cases of sickness on board.

Consecration of the Bishop of Florida.

At the consecration of Rev. Dr. YOUNG to-morrow, at Trinity Church, as Bishop of Florida, there will be a very imposing service. The united choirs of Trinity Parish, under the direction of Dr. J. PECK, Messrs. WALTER and MESSETER, will perform the cathedral service of ROGERS in D, with an anthem from the oratorio St. Paul, by MENDELSSOHN; duett and chorus, "Now we are Ambassadors," and "How lovely are the Messengers." A large attendance of the clergy is expected. The service will commence at 11 o'clock.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A VETERAN.

Application was made yesterday afternoon before the magistrate to discharge from Blackwell's Island a woman named ANN LECHT. The magistrate denied the application on the ground that ANN was a confirmed vagrant, having been committed to the Penitentiary one hundred and sixty times as a vagrant person. This woman's case is the most remarkable on record.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A GOLD CERTIFICATE MISSING.

The affidavit of SAMUEL B. WILEY states him to be a custom-house broker, doing business at No. 82 Broadway, and to have had in his employ as his clerk his son-in-law, NATHANIEL K. LATTING. On the 6th of July LATTING received from the firm of SMITH & HALL $2 40 the property of his employer, which he did not account for in any way. At the same time he also received from the same firm a gold certificate for $500, whose currency value was about $694. This certificate was the property of SMITH & HALL made over to WILEY for the purpose of enabling the latter to pay certain custom-house duties owed by SMITH & HALL. After receiving the certificate LATTING returned to the office of his employer and reported that he had lost the certificate but would make good the loss. Mr. WILEY paid to SMITH & HALL a portion of the value of the property lost and obligated himself to pay the remainder. On Sunday, the 7th of July, LATTING who, with his wife, resided with his father-in-law Mr. WILEY, left home saying that he was going to Oyster Bay where he expected to get the money to reimburse Mr. WILEY for the loss of the certificate. He returned reporting non-success in accomplishing his mission, but saying that a man was to meet him next day in the City who would advance him the money.

After the lapse of a day or two, however, LATTING expressed himself as having been again disappointed, and declared his utter inability to obtain the amount of the value of the lost certificate. LATTING was known by his father-in-law to be a man of no means or credit, and this declaration caused no surprise, but there was considerable astonishment evinced when, on the 12th of July, LATTING appeared enthroned in all the glories of a new and handsome turnout, horse, wagon and harness being all of good quality, and the possession of which LATTING explained by saying that he had drawn them at a raffle. Mr. WILEY having discovered the embezzlement of the $2 40, and another, a day or two subsequent, of $4 from another firm, made up his mind that the gold certificate had gone the same road with its insignificant predecessors, and therefore made the affidavit upon which LATTING was arrested. The accused, being arraigned before the Court, was committed to await an examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. ANNIE M. ARCHER was walking up Eighth-avenue observing the dangerous custom prevalent among ladies of carrying the pocket-book in the hand, and when between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, she was set upon by two boys named JAMES FITZGERALD and EDWARD LINDY; one of whom snatched her pocket-book and ran off with it followed by his companion. They were both arrested, however, and were committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

DECADENCE OF THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

On Monday afternoon JOHN NELSON, was arraigned charged by Officer CARROLL, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with selling lottery policies at No. 462 Third-avenue. Mr. NATHAN NESBIT, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Gambling, appeared for the prisoner NELSON, as he alleged as a "matter of sympathy." Notwithstanding the "sympathy" of the paid counsel of the Society that has sworn war upon gambling and gamblers, NELSON was required to give bail in the sum of $200 for trial, and thereupon counselor NESBIT advised him to select the Court of General Sessions, where he can never be tried for his misdemeanor so long as a felony remains untried upon the calendar of the Court.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday was a long one, as many as 54 cases being set down for trial. Of these 34 were charges of petty larceny, 3 of keeping disorderly house, 15 of assault and battery, 2 of cruelty to animals, and 1 of picking pocket. As usual in a number of the cases, motions of postponement were granted, and in others the complainants failed to appear, somewhat lightening the labors of the Court, which, however, were not concluded until after 12 o'clock.

It is noticeable that when Justice DOWLING presides most of the regular visitors, who know that they are once again on the wrong side of the fence, plead guilty. They know how slight their chance is of worming through, and prefer their surety of the mercy of the Court to the risk to be run by a trial. Thirty-three per cent. off is the discount for pleading guilty. Four months instead of six in the Penitentiary, in the more serious cases of larceny and assault and battery, and a proportionate deduction on the less important ones. This the *habitués* know how to appreciate, and with this class of evil-doers much valuable time is saved, as otherwise to get through a list of fifty cases would lengthen this labor of love to surfeiting.

MIDNIGHT ROWDIES.

JOHN GIBBONS, JAMES JENNINGS and THOS. RYAN, three of the rowdy class who haunt the streets at night in the neighborhood of the docks, were charged by a Norwegian sailor, named CHARLES PETERSON, with attacking him on Thursday night last, at 2:30 o'clock, when on his way to the river. They asked him if he had any matches, and not satisfied with his reply proceeded forcibly to search him, taking away his pocket-book. GIBBONS, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for six months, and the others to be imprisoned a like term, and to pay each a fine of $50.

"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY," ETC.

AUSTIN MOORE was charged by his fellow-servant, MARY MADIGAN, with stealing $13. MARY, it appeared, was left in charge of the house in the temporary absence of her employer. AUSTIN took advantage of this absence to behave himself badly in every way, preferring to sleep of nights on the stoops to coming home to his bed at a proper hour. On the night when the theft was committed he managed to escape after the doors were locked, scaling the yard fences. The $13 had been left with the faithful MARY to pay a cider account, and for the no less praiseworthy purpose of disposing of a little bill due for the morning paper. AUSTIN was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, where he will doubtless be broken in to regularity of sleeping hours.

SLIPPED THROUGH.

Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY charged CEZAR MOLTON, a colored man, and his fair wife *nee* ANNE MULHENNY, with keeping a disorderly house. Ostensibly the place was a kind of restaurant at No. 82 West Broadway, corner of Leonard, where the epicure was served with pork and beans and more if he called for it. Complainant had seen black and white persons together on the premises and go in and out. Their conduct was not dignified. He described it. We wont.

WM. QUINN, a homeless creature, testified that he was brought in there by the male prisoner, from whom he had inquired for a cheap lodging. He went to bed, but was awoke by the "carousin." He saw they wouldn't let him be easy, so he got up and left. He too described his waking vision. Officer CONY and others gave further and satisfactory evidence as to the character of the house and the parties stood clearly convicted, when counsel for the defence discovered that the complaint charged the offence as committed at No. 89 Leonard-street, corner of West Broadway, instead of No. 82 West Broadway, corner of Leonard. The default was fatal to the prosecution, and the prisoners had to be dismissed.

This was another of those blunders which are being heaped up every Court day to the account of the careless clerks of the Police Court, or to the stupidity of the officers making the complaints.

THE TALE-TELLING TILL.

JAMES RICHARDS, JOHN RILEY, JAMES GILLEGAN and CORNELIUS MCCAHILL, four young lads, the oldest not over fifteen, were charged with attempting to tap the till in the store of Mrs. CAROLINE HOCK. They made three attempts to effect their purpose, unaware that the officer outside had his eye upon them. At the third effort one of them succeeded in getting at the drawer, as he thought, in an auspicious moment, and proceeded to pull it out preparatory to putting the finishing-stroke to his industry and the joint operation, when the drawer, which was an alarm one, on being withdrawn, rung out. The boys ran, but were nabbed by the officer. Three of the young scamps, afraid of five years in the House of Refuge, urged that they were twenty years old. They were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and RILEY, the youngest, to the House of Refuge.

PURIFICATION OF EAST ELEVENTH-STREET.

The inhabitants of East Eleventh-street have for a long time been scandalized by the presence, in prominent positions in that street, of two houses of infamous character. It was unsafe for respectable ladies to go out in the neighborhood after dark, and respectable young men were annoyed by the solicitations of frail women, the inhabitants of the houses. Complaint was made yesterday against EMMA HYATT, of No. 3, by SELIGMAN KAKELIS, the lessee of the property, who described the conduct of the women as such as to characterize the house as an infamous one.

Other inhabitants of the neighborhood gave corroborative testimony, an eloquent one distinguishing the women as brazen prostitutes, the commonest kind of painted harlots. Officers also testified to their out-door experiences. EMMA, it appeared, was not the proprietress of the establishment, but a Mrs. TURNER, gone on a visit to Philadelphia, leaving the defendant in charge.

Justice DOWLING found EMMA guilty of the charge, and ordered her to go to the place, lock it up and hand the key to the Sergeant of Police. On the faith of this promise he would visit no further punishment upon her at this time, suspending judgment in her case.

ELIZABETH THOMSON and MARY BROWN, servants at No. 11 East Eleventh-street, were brought up on a like charge to that preceding. The character of the house was fully proven. The girls stated that the house belonged to a Mrs. WILTON, who was absent from the City. They were discharged on condition that they would leave and lock up the premises at once, giving the key to the Captain of the Precinct.

THE TRIALS OF AN EPICURE.

JOSEPH GEORGE, an English gentleman, was called to answer the charge of stealing two cents, the value of a check, the property of Messrs. CROOK, FOX & NASH, the restaurateurs, No. 39 Park-row. Mr. GEORGE, it appeared from the statement of the cashier, WM. WHITE, went into the dining-saloon on last Monday week. He called for a steak well-done; the sable attendant brought him one which was not well-done, and which he very properly sent to Coventry. Another was brought, but on inflicting upon it an incised wound several inches in length, Mr. JOSEPH or GEORGE, or JOSEPH GEORGE, rather, discovered that it was a orrible haffair, as this time it was hawfully over-done. He arose in disgust, and on being presented with a check for the value of the disfigured steak, he grew indignant, remonstrated, and ultimately walked off taking the check with him. Justice DOWLING discharged the prisoner, advising him in the future to be very explicit in his instruction at restaurants.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held at their Chamber, City Hall, yesterday afternoon, GEO. H. FISHER, Esq., the President, in the Chair. On motion, the Wallabout Commissioners were granted permission to take up the Belgian pavement and curb-stones on Clinton-avenue, from Flushing-avenue to the water-line, for the purpose of prosecuting their work by the construction of a basin and the extension of Washington-avenue. Several remonstrances against paving South Seventh-street, E. D., with Belgian blocks, were presented and appropriately referred. The salary of WM. H. ROGERS, Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's office, was increased from $1,500 to $2,000 a year. Alderman BERGEN offered a resolution to the effect that the Street Commissioner be directed to notify the keepers of the several bridges crossing Gowanus Canal that they will be required to attend to their duties by retaining exclusive charge of the same until Jan. 1, 1868. Mr. BERGEN explained that Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature had made efforts to take the bridges from the control of the men appointed by the Common Council, which, in his opinion, they had no legal right to do. Alderman O'KEEFE said that three or four Commissioners had attempted to take the bridges by force; and that on one occasion a keeper had temporarily left his bridge, when some of them broke the lock and took the key. He intended to have them arrested for petty larceny. As for jurisdiction, if any accident occurred the city would be held responsible for damages, and not the Commissioners. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The following resolutions in relation to the death of Police Commissioner JOHN G. BERGEN were unanimously adopted, after which the Board adjourned:

Resolved, That while we bow with becoming submission to the Divine will, we feel that in the death of Mr. BERGEN this community has lost a valued public servant and a good citizen, and society an honorable and exemplary member, whose conduct was irreproachable in every sphere of life.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved and afflicted family, and in honor of his memory the members of this board will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

RUFFIANLY ATTACK ON A GERMAN PLEASURE PARTY.—A party of some twenty-five Germans, male and female, residing in the vicinity of Avenue A and Tenth-street, New-York, spent yesterday in pic-nicing at Sherman's Grove, Greenpoint. About midnight they left the scene of festivity for their homes, intending to cross the Houston-street ferry at the foot of Grand-street, and proceeded without molestation until they reached the corner of North Seventh and First streets, E. D., when they were suddenly attacked by a party of ruffians, without cause or provocation. Sticks and stones and knives were freely used by the assailing party on men and women alike, and four of the Germans, it is said, were stabbed, while several others were severely injured by stones. But for the promptitude of Sergt. JOHN BRENNAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, it is quite probable that loss of life would have resulted, as the attacking party acted like demons. The Sergeant, calling to his assistance officer PHELAN, rushed in among the combatants, when the latter quickly scattered before his vigorous blows. The officers afterward succeeded in arresting DANIEL RUGAN, EDWARD STANTON and BERNARD MCCLOSKEY, who are said to have led the brutal onslaught. They are now in custody, and will have a hearing to-day if the injured will appear against them.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon two men, named JOHN HOGAN and BERNARD DEMPSEY, were seriously injured by the falling of a pile of staves at the stave-yard of HENRY OLDFIELD, foot of Division-avenue, E. D. HOGAN, who resides at No. 11 Clymer-street, sustained injuries of the head and spine, and DEMPSEY, who resides at No. 313 First-street, was internally injured. Both men were removed to their residences.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW GERMAN SINGING SOCIETY.—A new German musical society was organized at Illig's Garden, Scholes-street, E. D., on Monday evening. It was formally named the "Sangerrunde Society," and Mr. PETERS was elected President. The new Society numbers forty members, and its organization was made the occasion of a delightful festival. Delegates were present from the following societies: Williamsburgh Sangerbunde, Concordia, Mannercher, St. Celia Arion, and Liederkranz.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—A man named JAMES BAXTER, residing at No. 312 Ninth-street, New-York, employed on the hull of a ferry-boat at BURTIS' ship-yard, foot of Conover-street, fell down the hold yesterday, and was dangerously injured. He was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital.... A man named ROBERT MURR made a charge of highway robbery against EDWARD STETSON on Monday night, and the former was arrested. It appears that both are employed on a North River steamboat, and MURR having been paid $55 on that day, indulged in the use of strong liquors. STETSON brought him to Brooklyn for the purpose of taking him to his home. When they reached Main-street MURR requested Officer BUCK, of the Forty-second Precinct, to arrest STETSON for stealing all his money. On being taken to the station-house both were searched. The sum of $44 20 was found on MURR, and very little change on STETSON, whereupon the latter was discharged, and MURR committed for intoxication. Yesterday he was fined $10 by Justice CORNWALL.... A fire occurred in the cellar under the grocery of J. E. REYNOLDS, No. 209 Atlantic-street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning causing damage to that and adjoining property to the amount of about $200. Insured. ....JOHN DOYLE was fined $5 yesterday by Justice CORNWELL, for using water from a hydrant for purposes other than for domestic use.....JAMES MCCARTHY, who was arrested on Monday evening and severely clubbed by a policeman for insulting females while passing through the arch over Montague Ferry, was discharged yesterday by Justice CORNWELL who thought he had been sufficiently punished.... ....A man known by the name of Noisy FITZGERALD was severely cut on the head yesterday with a knife in the hands of a man with whom he was fighting at the time in front of the Court-house. A large crowd gathered around, but it was soon dispersed by the Police. The man escaped....The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners have decided to create a new sub-precinct from a portion of the territory now comprising the Forty-third Precinct, Capt. RHODES. The force is soon to be increased.

AID FOR SLESVIG.—A meeting of Danes, residents of New-York City and vicinity, was held last evening at Germania Hall, Bowery, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of suffering Slesvig. The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, and presided over by Mr. C. A. STEEN. Central and Local Committees were appointed, and an invitation extended to the Scandinavians, Swedes and Norwegians in the community to join in the charitable movement. A telegram from Chicago stated that a liberal sum would be collected in that city in behalf of the cause.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 23.

COTTON firm and scarce; Middling Uplands 26c. COFFEE dull and nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull, buyers are holding back; sales 200 bbls. Common Northwestern Extra at $10 75. WHEAT advanced 10c.@15c.; sales of new crop Maryland at $2 20@$2 50. CORN in light supply and advanced 2c. for White; sales at $1 18@$1 20 for White, and $1 12@$1 14 for Yellow. OATS steady at 85c.@$1 for Old and New; supply light; demand brisk. SUGAR dull, firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS active and higher; Bacon Shoulders 12½c.@13½c.; Rib Sides 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Rib Sides 16¼c.@16½c.; Bulk Meats held above the views of buyers; no transactions. MESS PORK firm at $23@$24 50. LARD, 13c.@13½c. for City and Western; no sales. The weather is warmer; the thermometer stands at 82° in the shade. Farmers are threshing their wheat, which, in the upper counties, promises a fair crop; in the lower counties the prospects of the crop are indifferent. Corn promises well. Tobacco—the prospects are very unfavorable; the season is altogether too wet.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 23.

FLOUR dull and lower; Extra, $9@$9 50; Family, $9 75@$10 50. WHEAT is improved demand; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 95½@$1 98; there is some shipping demand. CORN dull and nominal. OATS dull at 82c. for No. 1 in bulk. RYE unsettled; No. 1 was offered at $1 25 at the close without buyers. COTTON unsettled; Middlings nominally 26c., holders not offering. WHISKY steady at 30c. MESS PORK active at $24 50@$25, holders generally not offering. BULK MEATS excited and higher; Shoulders, 12c.; Sides 14c.; ½c. advance was asked for both, BACON advanced to 13c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides; and 16c. for Clear Sides; holders demand an advance. LARD dull and unchanged at 12½c. for Prime. HAMS quiet; Common, 18c.; Sugar cured 20½c.@21½c. BUTTER and CHEESE unchanged. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. Gold 139, buying. Money easy.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 23.

FLOUR dull and heavy for old. WHEAT declined 20c.@25c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 85@$1 90, closing inactive and nominal. CORN dull at a decline of 1c.; sales at 83c.@84c. for No. 1; and 78c.@78½c. for No. 2, closing unsettled at 83½c.@84c. for No. 1. OATS firm at an advance of 2c.; sales at 64½c.@65c. RYE and BARLEY are inactive and nominal. PROVISIONS firmer and higher. LARD quiet at 12¼c.@12½c. CATTLE dull at $6 37½@$6 62½ for fair to good shipping. LIVE HOGS fairly active at the opening; sales at $6 75@$7, closing quiet at a decline of 20c.@25c. SHEEP dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 190,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 23.

COTTON firm; sales 1,200 bales; Middling, 24½c.@25c. and nominal; receipts for three days 732 bales, against 496 bales for same days last year; exports, 10,788 bales. Louisiana SUGAR—Fair, 13¼c.; Strictly Prime, 15c.@15½c. No Louisiana MOLASSES in the market. Cuba SUGAR firm; Nos. 13 and 14, 13c. Cuba MOLASSES dull and nominally 48c.@52c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $10 75@$11; Double Extra, $11 75; Choice $18 25. CORN quiet; Prime Yellow and Mixed $1 25@$1 35; White, $1 45. OATS $1 10; the stock is light. PORK firm; holders are asking $25 75. LARD, in tierces, held at 13½c.; keg, 14c. BACON firm and no change; the stock is light. Gold, 140. Sterling Exchange, 51½@54; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅝ ℔ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 23.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $12 for new Spring, $13@$13 50 for Red Winter, $14 for White, $15@$15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; no sales. CORN dull; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana, at 93c. OATS, dull; sales 1,500 bushels Canadian at 80c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS scarce and inactive. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $16@$25; Shipstuffs, $30 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Wheat 10c., Corn 8¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—520,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—465 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,611,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 23.

FLOUR—Spring 25c. lower; sales 2500 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11; 130 bbls. Western Baker's at $11@$11 75. RYE nominal at $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT quiet; sales 3,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at $2 15; one car New White Kentucky at $3; one car New Red Kentucky at $2 60. CORN dull and lower, closing with a downward tendency; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 88c. OATS nominal; 75c. for retail lots. BARLEY nominal. MESS PORK, $23 for heavy and $22 for light. LARD 12½c.@13c. FREIGHTS firm at 11½c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 135,000 bushels; Oats, 108,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 63,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 23.

TOBACCO steady but unchanged. COTTON heavy. HEMP strong at $1 50@$1 75 for undressed. FLOUR steady; choice Extra $10 50; double Extra $10 50@$12 40; choice and fancy $13@$15. WHEAT steady at $1 50 for Spring; $2 12@$2 22 for fair and prime Fall; $2 25@$2 30 for choice and fancy. Choice grades CORN are firm; low grades are dull at 95c.@$1 18. OATS $1@$1 06 for new and 95c. for old. RYE firm at $1 25@$1 45. PROVISIONS advancing; MESS PORK $25. BACON—Shoulders 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides 15¼c.@15¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams 19c.@20c. LARD dull. WHISKY dull. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 26,632 bushels; Corn, 18,500 bushels; Oats, 3,125 bushels.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, July 23.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 683 head. Owing to an increased supply prices are lower; extra, $12 75@$13 50; first quality, $11 50@$12 50; second quality, $10 50@11; third quality, $9@$10. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,048 head. Prices are about the same as last week; sales at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs, $3 50@$5. VEAL CALVES, $3@$13.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 23.

TOBACCO active; Lugs, $3 25@$5; common to medium Leaf, $6@$18; Selections, $20; sales 194 hhds. Superfine FLOUR $7; A No. 1 New, $11. WHEAT—Prime New $1 75. CORN—Shelled and delivered, $1 07. OATS, in bulk, 90c. MESS PORK $25. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c. WHISKY, in bond, 30c. New COPPER, 75c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 23.

COTTON firm at 24c.@25c.; exports none; receipts, 27 bales. FLOUR, $9 50@$10 for superfine. CORN, $1 25@$1 30. OATS, $1 03. PORK, $25 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 16c.; LARD, 14½c.@15c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, July 23.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 1.@2c.; sales of Amber at $2 20@$2 22. CORN declined 1c.; sales at 87c. for No. 1. OATS unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 23.

COTTON in fair demand and prices are firm; but little was done, caused by the light stock. Middlings, 25c.@25½c.; receipts, 220 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 23.

COTTON market active; lower grades firm, and better grades have improved ½ per cent. Sales 160 bales; Middlings at 25½c.@26c.; receipts, 90 bales.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, July 23.

COTTON advances and offerings are light; sales 127 bales; Middlings, 24c.@24½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 23.

TURPENTINE steady at 51½c. RESIN quiet at $2 60@$6.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Columbia	July 12	Glasgow	New-York.
Persia	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Baltic	July 13	Bremen	New-York.
City of Cork	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Malta	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July 16	Southamp'n.	New-York.
City of Boston	July 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Austrian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
St. Laurant	July 18	Havre	New-York.
China	July 20	Liverpool	Boston.
City of New-York	July 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Hecla	July 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	July 25	New-York	Bremen.
Europe	July 27	New-York	Havre.
Virginia	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	July 27	New-York	Bremen.
Allemannia	July 27	New-York	Hamburg
United Kingdom	July 27	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Henry Chauncey	July 24	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	July 25	Havana.
Corsica	July 27	Havana.
Fah Kee	July 31	St. Jago de Cuba.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ...	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 23—*In steamship Arago, from Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Phelps, Mrs. W. Phelps, Master Phelps and maid, Wm. Niblo, Elias Howe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Howe, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stockwall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mason, Miss Mason, Mrs. G. Mason, Miss S. Mason, Master H. Mason and 2 servants, E. Long, Mrs. Prendergast and maid, Col. Dwight Morris, U. S. Consul at Havre; Lewis M. Brown, Mrs. Henry H. Elliott, 2 Misses Elliott and maid, Mrs. John C. Cheeseman and servant, Miss Cheeseman, Miss M. H. Lawrence, T. H. Newbold, Miss C. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ogilvie, Miss and Master Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilstack, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Osgood, Miss L. Towel, Mr. Craven, L'Abbe Marco, Mrs. Geo. Mahon, Mrs. E. Downing, Father Pierre, Father Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Schlesinger, H. Haines, F. Livermore, P. C. Rust, S. S. Remak, Mrs. A. Sebille, Mme. Elps, J. P. Phillips, J. Thurmwachter, C. Weyer, Miss E. Heisler, J. L. Allen, C. M. Whittelsey, S. M. Wilson, Alves Hediger, L. Stern, C. Guillarmod, Eug. Scantel, P. Berlet, W. F. Rodney, Mr. Hartrauft.

JULY 23—*In steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool*—Dr. Ker, wife and child, Leon Lewis and wife, Miss McClusky, Rev. Mr. Duggan, James Caunce, W. Jewell, C. Hill, W. O. Peck, and 441 in the steerage.

In Steamship Champion, from Charleston—S. Toplanje and child, Miss Skeltin, Mrs. E. Block, three children and nurse, Mrs. Mantone, Mrs. K. Keglin, two children and servant, W. C. Jessup, J. Kean, J. H. Benton, Mrs. J. T. Murray, Mrs. Nickels, Mrs. J. D. Parker, J. H. Jincks, Rev. H. Gladding, Lyman Warner, Miss A. Heacock, Miss G. Heacock, Miss E. Morse, J. C. Ruggles and lady, J. Lynch, E. W. Bibbins, James Robertson, W. Hurland, Henry Daly, J. H. Alden, J. N. Lincoln, G. H. Ingraham, J. P. Allen, R. B. Drvie, Capt. Eagen, Mrs. Barkalew, R. E. Hohens and lady, Eliza Lee, Geo. A. Locke, two children and servant, W. H. Hubbard, C. G. Shaw and others.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Mrs. Bassford, Miss and Master Bassford, Mrs. Dickerson, Mrs. Cohen, Miss and Master Kinslay, W. H. Wood and wife, H. W. Lathrop, wife and nurse, Wm. Serrine and wife, J. Sherlock, Capt. P. W. Houlihan, U. S. A.; J. J. Watson, P. V. Robinson, George Burdick, W. Robinson, R. T. Tutler, A. Baislay, J. F. Fenney, S. E. Ogden, W. G. Robinson, E. Heidt, W. F. May, G. W. Nelson, N. P. Crowell, W. R. Hopkins, H. Bear, W. H. Hamsin, J. H. Brock, T. W. Moore, Mr. Hartshorne, C. Walker, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Dennis, Mrs. H. R. Stafford, Miss M. Kinlock, Miss N. Hayden, Mrs. Chandler and daughter, Miss R. Blake, T. C. Carroll and wife, Mrs. Spain and 3 children, Mrs. H. R. Stafford and child, Miss J. Macdonald, Jas. B. Robertson, J. M. Kinlock, E. Walsh, Mrs. Heffron, Misses and Master Flamger, S. Goldsmith, Wm. Brower, E. McCarthy, C. Cleary, F. Mentz.

In steamship Irene, from Havana—B. Fiter, Benito Faus.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 48 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon rises.. 11 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 56 | Gov. Island. 1 45 | Hell Gate... 3 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Rhine, Krommehn, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Eulalia, (Swed.,) Westerland, Rotterdam, Sloman & Edye; Hermdahl, (Norw.,) Wright, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Ristori, Matthews, Vera Cruz, Brugiere & Thebaud; Ponvert, Allen, Gibara, Thompson & Hunter; Wilmington, (Br.,) Martell, Bridgeport, C. B., Hudson, Watson & Co; Dove, Nickerson, St. John, N. B., Nevius & Son; Anna, (Br.,) Page, Ragged Island, N. S., [illegible] [illegible] Williams, [illegible] Clark, Prestney, Cabarien, Thompson & Hunter; Aspen, (Br.,) Forbes, Pictou, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Aylesford, (Br.,) Minnip, Glace Bay, Smithers & Co.; Almata, (Br.,) Holthusen, Liverpool via Wilmington, Wilson & Co.; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Callaghan, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.; Nellie Husted, Maloney, Bridgeport, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Gem, (Br.,) Campbell, Sackville, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Snow Squall, Stimson, Port Royal, F. M. Bixbee & Co.; Ida Della Torre, Parrett, St. Mary's, Fla., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Thos. Jefferson, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ida L., Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Challenge, Leow, Malaga, P. Lorillard; Navigator, Wicks, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg; Eliza S., Buell, Hartford, Ferguson & Wood; Parallel, Blunt, Portland, Jed Frye & Co.; Anna Maria, (Br.,) Copp, Shulee, Snow & Richardson; Henry, Dobbins, Elizabethport.

Arrived.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool July 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 452 passengers to National Steam Navigation Co. Had fine weather most of the passage. July 13, lat. 50 15, lon. 19 40, spoke brig Troubadour, bound to Cork; 14th, lat. 49 46, lon. 24 02, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 49 30, lon. 24 02, passed a four-masted steamer, bound W., supposed one of the London and New-York line, (Bellona;) 15th, lat. 48 23, lon. 31 09, spoke bark Julia Wilhelm, bound E.; same day, lat. 48 05, lon. 32 45, spoke bark Mary Bond, bound E.; 17th, lat. 46 13, lon. 41 47, passed an iron-clad Br. ram under canvass; 19th, lat. 42 10, lon. 51, spoke bark B. Rogers, bound E.; 22d, lat. 40 42, lon. 66 45, passed steamships Pennsylvania and Hibernia, bound E.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre via Falmouth July 11, with passengers, mails and mdse. to New-York and Havre Steamship Co. July 20, exchanged signals with Br. bark Harriet, of Liverpool, bound E., lat. 44 46, lon. 57 10; 21st, exchanged signals with an Inman steamship, bound E., lat. 41 48, lon. 65 11.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston July 20, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. 23d inst., 16 miles north of Cape May, passed bark Morning Star, bound N.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 21st, off Hatteras, passed revenue-cutter Relief, bound S.

Steamship Irene, (Br.,) Hervey, Havana 15th and Nassau 10th inst., with fruit and sugar to Vivo, Marcias & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

U. S. steamer Conemaugh, Quackenbush, Norfolk 48 hours. The C. has been in commission two years; she comes to this port for repairs. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, S. P. Quackenbush; Acting Master and Ex. Officer, W. H. Brice; A. M. and Navigator, J. R. Runnells; Acting Ensigns, Edward Manning, Thos. W. Bennett, A. O. Sargeon; A. A. Paymaster, D. B. Batione; A. 1st Engineer, David Fraser, in charge; A. 2d do., Wm. Welker, Jas. Curran; A. 3d do., S. J. Hobbs, Ed. Collins; Mates, Geo. Carey, James Smith, Nicholas Anderson; Apothecary, Geo. Harmon.

Ship Gessner, (Brem.,) Jaburg, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 320 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had 4 deaths among the passengers.

Bark Lord Nelson, (of London,) Jeffrey, Colombo 132 ds., via Pernambuco 42 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sacks. Had light winds from Pernambuco.

Bark Lady Franklin, (of Turks Island,) Bryant, Sydney, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to master.

Bark King Bird, Davis, Marseilles June 3, and Gibraltar 11th, with mdse. to Fred. C. Smith. Has had light W. and N. W. winds and calms the past two weeks.

Bark Palestine, (Br.,) McCulloch, Arocibo 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. F. Penniston & Co.

Bark Chilton, Stafford, Cabarien 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Banshee, (of Nassau, Wilson, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood and 11 passengers to master.

Brig Haidee, (of Kingston, Jam.,) West, Milk River, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Brig Samuel Welch, Hoecher, Menton 45 ds., with lemons to James Robinson & Co.

Brig M. Louise Miller, (of Boston,) Leighton, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Dragon, Simpson, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to E. T. Smith & Co.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Goold, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Conrad Fox, Montgomery, Hog Island, with sweet potatoes.

Schr. Reindeer, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. D. P. Augur, Aldridge, Virginia.
Schr. Orvetto, Bodine, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.
Schr. O. Q. Clements, Rice, Virginia.
Schr. D. R. Kirk, Burnett, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. E. White, Deagan, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Oaks Ames, Edmonds, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23.—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York, and Falcon, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 23.—Arr. steamers Frances, from Baltimore, and Fairbanks, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Eliza, Souper, reported as from Abacoa, was from Cortland Key, Africa.

The sloop Vienna, of Essex, coal loaded, while sailing through Hell Gate this morning, struck on Hallet's Point and sunk almost immediately.

Spoken, &c.

Helen Drummond—bark, of and from Montreal, for Matanzas, July 13, lat. 43 28, lon. 58 20.

Ironsides—bark, strg. E., was seen July 18, lat 38, lon. 74.

Mary Belle Roberts—bark, from Cow Bay for New-York, July 21, lat. 40 50, lon. 68 40.

Neptune—ship, hence for Liverpool, July 18, lat. 40 56, lon. 68 35.

R. H. Tucker—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 22, lat. 40 35, lon. 68 15.

Southern Rights—ship, from Liverpool for Baltimore, July 21, lat. 40 53, lon. 68 45.

William Mallory, Jr.—brig, from Liverpool for New-Haven, July 22, lat. 49 37, lon. 68 10.

W. Freeman—wh. schr., of Fair Haven, cruising, was seen July 17, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Havre, July 10, ships Mercury, Stetson, New-York, to sail July 11; Emma, Rich, Bath, destination unknown; Annie M. Goodwin, Fitchet, New-York, do.; United States, Lunt, Newburyport, do.; Daphne, Young, Thomaston, do.; Star Light, Sparrow, Boston, do.

At Cabarien, July 8, bark Harry Verdon, for Philadelphia same day.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO 445, July 23, 1867.
16, 30, 76, 15, 64, 27, 51, 52, 65, 67, 31, 58, 7, 3.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 446, July 23, 1867.
11, 22, 21, 57, 6, 59, 24, 41, 55, 48, 28, 7, 9.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 369, July 23, 1867.
37, 28, 72, 24, 73, 46, 62, 59, 9, 34, 45, 52, 61, 70.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 370, July 23, 1867.
42, 76, 58, 15, 32, 49, 8, 27, 20, 58, 67, 62, 45.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 252, July 23, 1867.
60, 57, 64, 37, 35, 29, 43, 25, 56, 72, 54, 38.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 253, July 23, 1867.
27, 46, 76, 18, 64, 13, 54, 23, 19, 43, 29, 30, 20, 25.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 262, July 23, 1867.
40, 27, 49, 58, 28, 15, 20, 67, 10, 75, 14, 32.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 263, July 23, 1867.
47, 20, 31, 39, 77, 74, 30, 26, 49, 51, 63, 56, 59, 75.

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